The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] Office—No. 21 Wall-street [illegible]

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE OPEN.

Arrival of the Quaker City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, from Minatitlan at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and brings the welcome intelligence of the opening of the Tehuantepec route. She made the outward passage in seventy hours.

The mail steamer *Suchil* arrived out on the 20th ult. She met the *Quaker City* at the Coatzacoalcos Bar, and accompanied her to Minatitlan, where there [illegible] rejoicing.

The passengers and mails of the *Quaker City* were transferred to the iron steamer at Minatitlan, at noon on the [illegible] ult., when she started up the river in fine style, on the pioneer trip.

The facilities for navigation and the scenery and [illegible] of the Coatzacoalcos River are unsurpassed. [illegible] navigation, the *Suchil's* passengers arrived alongside the Company's wharf in the *Suchil* early on the morning of the 21st ult., two [illegible] after the passengers, mails and baggage had [illegible] to Almoya, where stages were in readiness [illegible]. The road was in excellent condition, no rain having fallen for a week, and as all the [illegible] arrangements had been made, no apprehensions were felt of the success of crossing the Isthmus.

Mr. MURPHY, the Superintendent of the road, who accompanied the mails, had made arrangements for their transit from Suchil to Ventosa, which was accomplished in thirty hours or less.

Mr. LARUE, the President of the Tehuantepec Company, also accompanied the mails to the Pacific, to make a thorough survey of the road.

It was not contemplated to receive the mails from California this trip.

The *Quaker City*, on her return, left at Minatitlan the *Suchil*.

The *Suchil* brought the following dispatch:

VENTOSA, Friday, Oct. 29.

Colonel SALTERAS, with 400 troops from Oaxaca, entered Tehuantepec on the 20th, having dispersed the forces of ZULOAGA, who has now no hold on the Isthmus.

The country is unusually healthy, and the people are in fine spirits on account of the opening of the route, the success of which was absorbing all question of a political or warlike character.

A road will be open to coaches between Almoya and Ventosa in a short time, when the transit will be made entirely by vehicles.

The *Quaker City* encountered strong northerly winds the entire passage up the Gulf. Among her passengers are Capt. ACKERMAN and Mr. BOARDMAN, who went out in the *Suchil*.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 30.

By the arrival this morning of the schooner *Victoria*, Captain WILSON, from Minatitlan, we have news from that port to the 16th inst., and from the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos to the 20th.

Captain WILSON informs us that everything connected with the Tehuantepec Company's affairs on the Isthmus was progressing favorably. Every preparation was made to take the mails by the *Quaker City* over without loss of time. The few passengers she took would cross on horseback. Enough lumber had been received from Pensacola to build about two-thirds of the number of bridges required to cross the [illegible] small mountain streams that intersect the route. The Company had about five hundred men actively engaged on the road and bridges, under the supervision of the Company's Superintendent, Mr. JOHN McLEOD MURPHY, and who, energetic and determined, by Captain WILSON's account, would seem to have effected a complete change for the better in the Company's affairs, he having introduced a strict system of accountability and discipline, and discharged the superfluous employes.

The balance of the lumber to complete the bridges was daily expected from Pensacola. The completion of these bridges will make the route transitable at all times and under all circumstances.

Captain WILSON reports that the company's iron steamer *Suchil* had not yet arrived from New-York, but was daily expected. The company's steamer *Jaspe* was running regularly, and had made already [illegible] trips, conveying passengers, laborers and material.

The bark *Petra*, from New-York, entered the river at the moment of the *Victoria's* departure, having on board a full cargo of materials for the Company, comprising some twenty stages with harness, coal, [illegible] and about thirty stage drivers and teamsters.

The schooners *Conquest* and *Louisa*, chartered by the Company, had arrived with bridge lumber from Pensacola.

Capt. WILSON reports the total loss of a Swedish brig on the 15th inst., close to the mouth of the river; also an English brig from St. Thomas to Minatitlan. No [illegible] given and no lives lost. The captain of English brig died as she left St. Thomas, and the mate had her in charge when she was wrecked.

In the river, there were two Dutch brigs loading with mahogany for Cowes, for orders; one English brig for Falmouth, for orders; and a Boston bark for New-York.

At the bar, ready to sail, loaded with mahogany: an American bark for New-York; American brig and American schooner for London; Scotch brig and English brig for London; English bark for Liverpool; French bark for Marseilles. The schooner *Conquest* was also at the bar, bound out. No names reported.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Paez to go Home in a National Vessel—A Permanent Mission in Persia—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 5.

The Government has tendered to General PAEZ either one of three national ships to convey him home. As the General's suite is very large, including his family and the gentlemen who came to invite him back, he will select the one offering the best accommodations. The selection has not yet been made.

I understand that President BUCHANAN will urge upon Congress the propriety of a permanent mission near the Court of Persia.

G. T. PIERCE, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Purser in the Navy.

I have reliable information that Mr. CORNING will not be placed at the head of the Treasury Department. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 5.

The balance in the Treasury, on Nov. 1, was $[illegible]. The receipts of the week were $782,500. The amount of the drafts paid was $1,331,000, and the drafts issued $1,[illegible], a reduction of $347,000.

The New-York and Galway Steamship Line.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 4.

The Government of this Province has agreed to pay to the New-York and Galway Steamship Company $[illegible] in addition to the grant of $23,000 by the Imperial Government, in consideration of the Company's making this port a port of call for their steamers, semi-monthly to and from New-York and Galway. The Company are bound to make the passage between Galway and St. Johns within seven days. With a view to afford the public every accommodation in their power, the Steamship Company will receive [illegible] telegraphic dispatches to the latest moment, and forward the same to Galway, where they will be [illegible] or they may be directed as soon as the steamers arrive at that port.

The Telegraph Companies associated with the American Company (No. 21 Wall-st.) have also agreed to receive all dispatches which may be offered, and transmit the same through to this place to intercept the steamers, or failing to do so, no charge will be made for tolls. Thus the public of the United States will be placed within seven days of Galway and London, and *vice versa*. The next steamer from this port for Galway, will leave on or about the 12th inst.

Murder of a Policeman in Baltimore for Doing his Duty.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 5.

HENRY GAMBRILL, one of the notorious gang of rowdies who infest the southern part of this city, and who murdered Police-officer BENTON, about a month since, one of the best officers in the city, because he was the chief witness against his brother on a charge of incendiarism, was this afternoon convicted of murder in the first degree. This evening, Police-officer RIGDON, who was the principal witness in the trial against GAMBRILL, was also shot dead in the western part of the city by one of the same gang. The murder was committed in the police officer's house, and in the presence of his wife and children. He was an exceedingly active and faithful officer, and his sad death is deeply regretted. The murderer's name is CORRIE. Great excitement prevails in regard to the affair, and threats are made of lynching the murderer.

The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Nov. 5.

A hearing, before referees, of the suit of WARREN [illegible] against the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, growing out of the construction by the plaintiff of a portion of said road, is now going on in this city. The *ad damnum* of the writ is $600,000, and the balance claimed to be received by the plaintiff is about $200,000. Both parties are represented by a strong array of legal talent.

Political Rejoicings in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 5.

The anti-Buchanan Democrats here are in great glee over the defeat of the Administration in Illinois, and fired a salute of one hundred guns this evening in commemoration of it.

The Republicans are also enthusiastic over their recent victories, and are preparing to honor them with a grand jubilee and torchlight procession.

Douglas Rejoicing at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Nov. 5.

There is great rejoicing here among the Douglas Democrats. Thirty-two guns were fired in the Park this afternoon in honor of his victory in Illinois.

Republican Rejoicings in Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 5.

The Republicans are firing guns here this evening, in honor of their victory in the State and county.

The Fever Disappeared from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 4.

The health of the city has greatly improved. There have been only three deaths from fever since Saturday, and they were confined to the upper Wards. Physicians consider it safe for citizens to return to the city.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 5.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever yesterday were 18.

The Europa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 5.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa* arrived here from Boston at 2½ o'clock, A. M., and sailed at 4½ o'clock for Liverpool. Weather calm and rainy.

Convention of Slaveholders of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

From the Baltimore American.

In pursuance of meetings held in the various counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a Convention of Delegates assembled at the Court-house, at Cambridge, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

After the organization,

F. W. THOMAS, Esq., proceeded to address the Convention on the subject under consideration, and was most eloquent and effective in urging the necessity of prompt and efficient action to check the operations of the Abolitionists and their emissaries. He alluded to the case of BOWERS at Chestertown, and to the case of HASLETT, now confined in jail at Cambridge, caught in the act of running off seven slaves, who has confessed that he received his pay from the Northern factionists for the work he undertook to perform. He compared the condition of the free negro at the North with those of the slaves of the South, and showed that one was happy, contented, and cared for in youth and age, while the other was a friendless outcast, enabled to eke out a miserable existence in the days of youth and strength, to be finally closed in the poor-house. He concluded by urging on the Convention to consider well the course it was proper to pursue to correct the evils under which they labored, and to be prepared to carry out their resolves to the fullest extent.

Judge J. A. STEWART, of Dorchester, expressed his regret that this should be called a Slaveholders' Convention,—he thought it was a mistake—that the whole population of the Eastern Shore was interested in this Convention. They did not come here to protect the interests of the slaveholder alone, but of all classes, by devising some means to govern the free negroes, who are an unproducing class, numbering in these counties not less than 25,000 souls. If they can be controlled and made available as a producing class there will be no more trouble with the slaves. Their bad counsels and bad example makes the slaves discontented and unhappy. They cannot control themselves,—they become vicious, dishonest, and lazy—they corrupt the slave, and are daily rendering their species of property less valuable,—and it is the duty of all, whether slaveholders or not, to take them in charge. The manumission of slaves has been a great error, and an evil to themselves as well as to the master and the slave. The free negroes must, therefore, gradually, and by the most reasonable steps, be brought back to their original condition. We must give them the permission to leave the State, if they think proper; and if they choose to remain, we must take the responsibility of adopting some efficient means of restoring them to control and subjection. *This should be the primary duty of the next Legislature, and they should* meet it manfully and without hesitation, or else acknowledge to the world that they have not the energy and determination to protect their domestic institutions *from gradual overthrow and destruction. He alluded* to the futile efforts of the Colonization Society, which has already cost the State about a quarter of a million of dollars, all of which has been squandered and wasted. This having failed, it now becomes our duty to try some other means to cure the evil. The Northern fanatics will give nothing to the free negroes, and but little for colonization. Since he had been in Washington he had been frequently called upon by blacks with subscription papers to buy the freedom of their wives or daughters. When asked why they did not call on the Northern members, the reply was that they would not give anything—that they say "we are entitled to our freedom without paying for it." This, Judge S. remarked, was a very convenient excuse for withholding their contributions, and showed the shallowness of their pretentions.

Judge S. then alluded to the recent speech of Senator SEWARD, in which he declared that the States must be all Free or all Slave, as an evidence of the extreme fanaticism that now prevails. He therefore regarded it the duty of the people to meet this question at once boldly and manfully, and to elect their delegates to the next Legislature, fully instructed to take prompt and efficient action in the matter, to procure a sufficient corrective. It is our duty as patriots, as Christians, and as friends of humanity to correct the evil.

Remarks to the same effect were made by various other gentlemen, when, after the appointment of a Committee to propose resolutions for the action of the Convention, an adjournment was had to the next day.

On the second day, CHARLES F. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following preamble and resolutions for consideration.

The Committee appointed to report matter for the consideration of the Convention, having met and advised together, respectfully suggest the following views, and recommend their adoption by the Convention:

Whereas, It has become manifest to the people of Maryland, that, under the existing laws of the State in regard to the negro population, it is impossible to control and regulate that portion of the community in a proper manner; and

Whereas, It is necessary that something should be done in view of the existence among us of the present immense number of free negroes—their habits of idleness and dissipation—the heavy cost of prosecutions against them for violations of our criminal law—the evil example and influence which they exert towards our Slave population, rendering them dissatisfied with their condition and comparatively worthless to their owners—their well-known tampering with slaves, and agency in inducing them to abscond from servitude—and

Whereas, Maryland is, and of right ought to continue a Slaveholding State, true to the interests of her Southern sisters and herself; and

Whereas, We, a portion of her citizens, wish to inaugurate a system of legislation, having for its object not only the protection of slaveholders, undisturbed in their right of property, but also the better regulation of all negroes, bond and free, within her limits, as well for the interests of the white citizen as that of the negroes themselves; therefore, be it

Resolved, That free negroism and slavery are incompatible with each other, and should not be permitted longer to exist in their present relations, side by side within the limits of the State.

Resolved, That prompt and effective legislation upon this subject is absolutely essential to the interests of the people.

Resolved, That although this Convention has not sufficiently considered the premises to enable them to recommend any particular plan to the action of the next General Assembly, yet they are satisfied that public sentiment is prepared for and desires relief from the evils under which we are now laboring, which relief, in the opinion of this body, can only be obtained by a general expression of feeling from the people of the State in general convention assembled.

Resolved, That in view of the above, the members of this body, citizens of the Eastern Shore, a section which has suffered more than any other from the influences of Abolitionism from abroad, and Free-Negroism in our midst, deem it right and proper to call upon the brethren throughout the State, not as Slaveholders or as non-Slaveholders, but as citizens of the Commonwealth, to meet them in general convention in the City of Baltimore, on the second Wednesday in June, 1859, for the purpose of devising some system, to be presented to the Legislature of Maryland, at its next session, having for its object the better regulation of the negro population of this State; each County and the City of Baltimore have the same representation which they now have in the Legislature of the State.

Resolved, That a Committee of seventeen persons be appointed by the Chair to draft an address to the people, setting forth the grievances under which we labor in reference to the matter above indicated, to be published in the newspapers in every County and the city of Baltimore, for a considerable length of time anterior to the period at which the State Convention is to be held.

Col. C. W. JACOBS, of Worcester County, proceeded to address the Convention in favor of the resolutions reported, but thought they required something in addition of a more effective and practical character—that the question of restoring the free negroes to servitude if they persisted in remaining in the State should at once be avowed as the only remedy for the evils complained of, and to this end he proposed to offer an additional resolution for the consideration of the Convention.

At this point of the proceedings, I am compelled to close my report for to-day.

There is no doubt, however, of the passage of the resolutions of the Committee, calling a general State Convention and the appointment of a strong committee to prepare an address to the citizens of the State.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

Ninth Congressional District Decided—John B. Haskin Elected.

In the Ninth Congressional District (Putnam, Rockland and Westchester) JOHN B. HASKIN, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, *is elected by a majority of fifty* over KEMBLE.

The following are the returns by townships:

MAJORITIES.

Co's and Towns.	Haskin.	Kemble.	Co's and Towns.	Haskin.	Kemble.
PUTNAM COUNTY.			WESTCH'R (cont'd.)		
Philipstown	—	478	Lewisboro	113	[illegible]
Putnam Valley	—	140	*Poundridge*	66	[illegible]
Kent	—	32	Newcastle	25	[illegible]
Carmel	52	—	White Plains	32	[illegible]
Paterson	49	—	*Pelham*	7	[illegible]
Southeast	37	—	Greenburg	—	[illegible]
Total	138	654	Morrisania	263	[illegible]
Kemble's maj. in Putn'm		516	*Yorktown*	—	[illegible]
ROCKLAND CO.			Mount Pleasant	—	[illegible]
Clarkstown	—	264	New-Rochelle	36	[illegible]
Ramapo	(tie.)		N. Castle	50	[illegible]
Orangetown	—	121	Ossining	—	[illegible]
Haverstraw	—	126	Westchester	—	[illegible]
Kemble's maj. in Rockl'd		400	Yonkers	29	[illegible]
WESTCHESTER CO.			East Chester	—	[illegible]
Cortland	—	46	West Farms	234	[illegible]
Bedford	191	—	Harrison	33	—
Rye	48	—	Mamaroneck	19	—
New-Salem	65	—	Scarsdale	4	—
			Somers	39	—
Total				1,250	[illegible]

Haskin's majority in Westchester .... 1,[illegible]
Kemble's majority in Putnam and Rockland .... [illegible]

Haskin's majority in the District .... [illegible]

Mr. HASKIN was in the City yesterday, and entertained no doubt of his election by about the majority indicated above. He also states that the split tickets cast in the District were all in his favor, reading "J. B. HASKIN," instead of JOHN B. HASKIN. The County Canvassers will probably count these in, and add to Mr. HASKIN's majority. In Yonkers, 4 such tickets were cast; in Mount Vernon, 3; in Sing Sing, 6; in Peekskill, 3. Total, 16.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 5.

The reports received from several political gentlemen in this County are that Mr. HASKIN has a majority of 45 over Mr. KEMBLE in the Ninth Congressional District. It is also stated that Mr. HASKIN has obtained the correct returns of each town in Putnam County, and that from these he has learned that Mr. KEMBLE's majority in the County is 513. The excitement to know the official result is at fever heat, which will be declared by the Board of Supervisors next week.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

We are now able to complete our table of Members of Congress elected. The only District remaining in doubt is the Third, in which the election of DANIEL E. SICKLES is contested by AMOR J. WILLIAMSON. On the face of the returns SICKLES is elected, so that the New-York delegation stands 29 Opposition to 4 Lecompton members:

[Democrats in SMALL CAPS. Opposition in Roman. * denotes reëlection.]

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Luther C. Carter.	18.	Clark B. Cochrane.*
2.	James Humphrey.	19.	J. H. Grahame.
3.	D. E. SICKLES* (cont'd.)	20.	Roscoe Conkling.
4.	THOMAS J. BARR.	21.	R. H. Duell.
5.	WM. B. MACLAY.*	22.	M. L. Lee.
6.	JOHN COCHRANE.*	23.	Charles B. Hoard.*
7.	George Briggs.	24.	C. B. Sedgwick.
8.	Horace F. Clark.*	25.	Martin Butterfield.
9.	J. B. Haskin.*	26.	E. B. Pottle.*
10.	Chas. H. Van Wyck.	27.	Alfred Wells.
11.	E. P. Strong.	28.	Wm. Irvine.
12.	C. L. Beale.	29.	A. Ely.
13.	Abram B. Olin.*	30.	Augustus Frank.
14.	John H. Reynolds.	31.	Silas M. Burroughs.*
15.	James B. McKean.	32.	E. G. Spaulding.
16.	G. W. Palmer.*	33.	R. E. Fenton.
17.	F. E. Spinner.*		

KENYON's majority for Congress in the [illegible] and Greene District is 46, and McKEAN's majority in the Saratoga District is 1,500.

In the Tenth District, VAN WYCK has a majority of about 1,500: leading the State ticket by 2,000. [illegible] (Dem.) fell behind his ticket in every town in the District.

MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR—(CORRECTED.)

We have returns from 59 Counties (all but three) in this State, which give MORGAN a majority of 15,143. We correct our Table of Majorities by the latest returns:

	Morgan.	Parker.		Morgan.	Parker.
Albany	—	3400	Onondaga	2065	—
Allegany	2000	—	*Ontario*	1500	—
Broome	1000	—	Orange	—	800
Cattaraugus	1500	—	Orleans	1500	—
Cayuga	3112	—	Oswego	2000	—
Chautauque	3400	—	Otsego	900	—
Chemung	—	174	Putnam	—	400
Chenango	700	—	Queens	—	1000
Clinton	333	—	Rensselaer	—	800
Columbia	369	—	Richmond	—	1113
Cortlandt	1200	—	Rockland	—	400
Delaware	500	—	Saratoga	500	—
Dutchess	500	—	Schenectady	116	—
Erie	—	200	Schoharie	—	1300
Essex	800	—	Schuyler	300	—
Franklin	—	300	Seneca	—	24
Fult'n&Ham'n.	200	—	St. Lawrence	5600	—
Genesee	1500	—	Steuben	1000	—
Greene	—	700	Suffolk	—	200
Herkimer	1995	—	Sullivan	—	500
Jefferson	1800	—	Tioga	250	—
Kings	—	5075	Tompkins	1500	—
Lewis	800	—	Ulster	—	2500
Livingston	1000	—	Warren	300	—
Madison	2000	—	Washington	1000	—
Monroe	2100	—	Wayne	1000	—
Montgomery	574	—	Westchester	—	1000
New-York	—	10400	Wyoming	1000	—
Niagara	832	—	Yates	1200	—
Oneida	2666	—			
Total				52,834	37,691
				37,691	
Morgan's majority in 56 Counties				15,143	

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly will stand about 70 Republicans elected without any union, 30 Union members and straight Americans, and 28 Democrats. These figures will not be varied more than two either way.

SAMUEL A LAW, American, is reëlected to the Assembly from the Delaware County, Second District.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 5.

Last Winter a resolution opposing the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, or any Constitution not approved by a majority of the people of the Territory, was introduced into the Assembly, all the Democrats present voting against and all Republicans and Americans in favor of the resolution. It is a singular feature of the present campaign that, outside of the City of New-York, every Democrat who opposed the resolution and was a candidate for reëlection, ten in number, suffered defeat, while every Republican and American voting for it, and a candidate for reëlection, is successful.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

In addition to the list of members of Assembly lately elected and already published in the TIMES, we collate from our returns the following:

Clinton Co.	1.	L. M. Pierce, Republican.
Columbia Co.	1.	H. P. Hermance, Democrat.
Essex Co.	1.	Munroe Hall, Republican.
Orange Co.	1.	James H. Mallory, Democrat.
	2.	Joseph Davis, Republican.
Madison Co.	2.	Noah M. Coburn, Republican.
Warren Co.	1.	Elisha Pendell, Republican.
Washington Co	1.	Andrew Thompson, Republican.
	2.	James M. Northrup, Republican.
Wyoming Co.	1.	E. C. Hall, Republican.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 5.

COOPER, Democrat, is elected in the First Congressional District by about 100 majority, over HOWARD, Republican. The Fourth District in doubt.

The present indications are that the Legislature will stand: Senate, 22 Republicans, 10 Democrats; House, 46 Republicans, 33 Democrats.

The whole Republican State Ticket is elected by from six to ten thousand majority.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Friday, Nov. 5.

In the Third Congressional District, as far as heard from, CHARLES LARRABEE, Democrat, is 315 ahead, with five counties to hear from. These gave the Republicans 1,200 majority in 1856.

In the Second Congressional District, as far as heard from, C. C. WASHBURNE, Republican, is 2,960 ahead.

What the Washington Union Says About the Elections.

From the Union of Friday.

We have published pretty full reports of the elections of Tuesday last. Our readers will have learned from them the general fact that the Democratic Party has sustained important losses in all the States where the elections have been held, except only in the State in which its leaders have denounced its action as fraudulent and in violation of its faith and its principles. With a few exceptions, the Party has been beaten wherever, in these States, its candidates did not indorse the action of the Black Republican Party in Congress last Winter, and condemn that of the good and true Democrats in that body.

If the Democratic Party has triumphed in Illinois, it has been at its own expense, in consideration of joining in the Black-Republican clamor against the "Lecompton fraud and swindle." It is a triumph barren and ignominious; it is a triumph over which the Black Republicans have reason to exult, and do exult more than the good and true Democracy. The platform of the party in Illinois on the great Slavery question, in the canvass just ended, differs but little from the Buffalo platform of 1848. It was the leading tenet of the Buffalo platform that Congress might prohibit Slavery in the Territories and debar from these common possessions of all the States the citizens of half the Union. It is the leading tenet of the Illinois [illegible]

We regret that a victory, won upon a [illegible] fraud and delinquency of principle, against the [illegible]—a victory won upon a platform of doctrine *differing but a shade from the odious platform of Buffalo*, is not a victory over which we can rejoice, or from which we can expect any advantage or honor to the great party in whose service we labor.

It is notorious in Illinois that an anti-Lincoln majority in the Legislature just *elected is not per se* a Douglas majority. In a letter from a correspondent, who had just traversed the whole State, written at the last hour, the day before the election, he sets forth the true state of the case: "I have just returned from a trip through the State. I find that there are hosts of good Democrats who will vote for Douglas candidates to beat LINCOLN, although they have no confidence in the 'Little Giant.' The election returns will not, therefore, give a very good indication of his strength. It was the impression among leading Democrats at Springfield that DOUGLAS will not, under any circumstances, be returned, even though his friends be in apparent majority in the Legislature. They believe that among them will be found a sufficient number of members elected to beat LINCOLN who will refuse to vote for DOUGLAS, and thus prevent the election of either."

The returns which have reached us are not sufficiently definite or positive to admit of an accurate and certain estimate of the complexion of the next House of Representatives. There is no doubt that the House is lost by large odds, if we count as of the party only those who support the national platform, and indorse the action of Congress last Winter on the Kansas question. The only doubt seems to be, whether there is a majority over the Black Republicans and the Americans who act with them, counting with the Democracy those who denounce its action last Winter as a fraud, and subscribe to the Illinois platform. We fear there will be a majority of the Opposition, even exclusive of such men as THOMAS L. HARRIS, of Illinois, and HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York. At all events, the balance is so even that is impossible in the present state of the returns to reach a satisfactory conclusion, even on this question. The question, however, is of little practical importance; for, if the Democracy shall have control of the House only by the aid of such Democrats as the gentlemen we have mentioned, its tenure will be a slender and uncertain one indeed.

The Paraguay Expedition—Deficiency of our Naval Forces.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I took great pleasure, a day or two since, in the perusal of an article in your journal on the subject of the Paraguay Expedition. Not a view therein presented but was most correct.

Why did not the same pen continue to lay more fully before the country the necessities of that service which, idle as it has been, perhaps in many respects, to all appearances, though not in reality, desired to have placed before it fair game, with proper weapons to use, in order to show to its country as true a spirit as ever actuated a Decatur or a Bainbridge?

Is it to be believed that the citizens of the United States do not appreciate the necessity, even in the midst of profound peace, of having at hand the means of protection to its commerce? Is so poor a compliment to be paid to the people of this country as to suppose that they do not comprehend that such a thing may happen as a war with some maritime power, and that if that does happen, that to protect and defend our immense line of sea coast, and its almost innumerable harbors, we are utterly incompetent.

Let us not believe this; let us rather suppose that [illegible] professions, has caused them to forget for the time that though 'tis often remarked that we are the greatest nation on earth, the greatest nation on earth may be whipped unless it provides itself with the means of resistance.

The history of the origin of the Paraguayan difficulties is too well known to need repetition, as is the action of Congress and the Executive in the premises. But when we come to a consideration of what is to be done in case LOPEZ is obstinate, we begin to approach, *in some measure at least, unknown territory.* From one source we are told that the Dictator is well supplied with the sinews of war, that he has large forts with large guns, with French and English officers to conduct operations, and with an advantage in position which is not to be laughed at, even by a well-organized and effective force. By another we are informed that all these things exist only in imagination.

But let which will be the case, it is certain that—not only because it would be ridiculous and cowardly to fit out an expedition for no other purpose than that of bullying a weak power into submission, but also because it may be absolutely necessary to use force—we ought to assume that the first mentioned is the true state of affairs and go there expecting to fight, and prepared to fight, too, or stay at home and pocket our grievances, and say nothing about it. As it is determined that we will not do the last, let us see what progress we have made to accomplish the first of these measures.

This has been in a measure indicated by the exposition of the character of the expedition given in your article, showing which are the really available vessels to go up the Parana and Paraguay rivers. But what are these steamers to do when they get up there?

It is believed that the greatest distance at which those steamers can take position from the fort, if fort there is there, is less than half a mile. It needs not to have French or English officers to direct their guns, a half hour's practice would there teach a man who had never seen a gun the range necessary to make his shot effective on vessels at that distance, and ten minutes' observation of the character of the steamers, would show any man who knew anything of a steamer's construction that, built as they are, with their boilers and engines almost entirely above the water-line, and entirely unprotected, except by a shell of a house built of one and a half inch stuff, one effective shot would render any one of them as useless as though they were in the Red Sea, nay, worse than useless; they might themselves cause the destruction of every soul on board of them, and too late the country awakes to the fact that either the Navy has been expected to achieve results out of the reach of human power, or that its officers are incompetent or worse.

And by what is the country to be governed in its judgment of the causes of failure unless it has some knowledge of the means afforded to achieve success?

When the next time a proposition is introduced before Congress for the improvement or increase of the Navy, or the remuneration of its officers and seamen, and a member rises to ask of what use is a Navy that cannot even compel right from the petty powers of South America, who is to rise and defend the service that is at fault, unless some friend of a really much-misrepresented and badly-appreciated profession shall lay before those who are represented in the halls of Congress the information which shall guide them in what they should require of their representatives on this point?

And now, for what use do we keep a Navy at all? Is it that we may send a show-ship here and another there to try to humbug others into the same idea with which we have persuaded ourselves, that because we possess six mammoth steam-frigates, and are to possess six mammoth sloops-of-war, that 'tis useless for them to contend with us?

No! we keep it, or at least we ought to keep it, in order that if this, that or the other power, far or near, great or small, takes it upon itself to offer to our country, our commerce or our citizens, insults or grievances, we may be able at once to back a demand for satisfaction by a force capable of enforcing the demand, and with the best intention in the world of doing it if not peaceably acquiesced in.

And that this may be done, not with all the loud talk of a bully, but with the quiet, dignified firmness that characterizes the man of nerve.

If no abler pen than mine will undertake to show how this is to be done and how far we are from it, rather than it shall go undone, my pen shall attempt it at least. PARAGUAY.

UNITED STATES ARMY.—The present military force of the United States consists of nineteen regiments of the line, composed of the following corps: Five regiments of cavalry, four regiments of artillery, ten of infantry, making a grand aggregate of 18,000 rank and file of all arms. This little army covers an area of over two millions square miles, being two-thirds the area of all Europe. There are 1,100 commissioned officers, including 100 medical officers, 800 of whom graduated at the Military Academy, and 200 civil appointments. The nativity of these officers is as follows: Born in the United States, 1,[illegible]; Ireland, 14; France, 3; England, 6; Germany, 3; Scotland, 2; Austria, 1; Italy, 1; Cuba, 1; Turkey, 1; Poland, 2; at sea, 2. The militia force of the United States is computed at 2,[illegible] effective men.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

Condition of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

English Views of American Diplomacy.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, a summary of the news by which we published yesterday morning, as telegraphed from Halifax, arrived at Boston at noon yesterday. Her mails for this City were dispatched over the New-Haven road by the 3 P. M. train, and arrived here about [illegible] o'clock this morning. We give below such details of news as the time will permit.

The Atlantic Cable—Letter from Mr. Saward.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: 11 P. M. I beg to inform you that I have just received the annexed message from Valentia, which has been transmitted by Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, the Superintendent of the Company at that place. It would appear that by the application of extremely [illegible] peculiar battery power at Newfoundland, in accordance with the instructions of Professor THOMSON, of Glasgow, (one of the Directors of the Company,) it has been possible to convey, even through the defective cable, the few words recorded by Mr. BARTHOLOMEW in his message to me this evening.

This, however, though encouraging, must not be regarded as a permanent state of things, as it is still clear there is a serious fault in the cable, while, at the same time, it is not at present absolutely clear that any, except the most extraordinary and (to the cable) dangerous efforts can be made, more especially on this side, to overcome the existing obstacles in the way of perfect working.

The following is Mr. BARTHOLOMEW's message:

"BARTHOLOMEW, VALENTIA, TO SAWARD, LONDON.

I have just received the following words from Newfoundland: 'Daniell's now in circuit.'

The signals are very distinct. Give me discretion to use our 'Daniell's' battery reply."

Immediately on receipt of the foregoing I sent the necessary authority to use the Daniell's battery at Valentia.

Yours truly,
GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

No. 22 Old Broad-street, Oct. 20.

The London Times on the Negotiations of Minister Reed.

From the Times of Oct. 21.

We made some observations yesterday upon the treaty negotiated by Mr. REED on behalf of the United States with the Government of China—probably the weakest and most worthless document that lies among the archives at Washington. To-day we notice the treaty concluded with the same semi-barbarous power by Count POUTIATINE on the part of the Emperor of Russia—an instrument of a very different order, and deserving to be ranked among the highest order of diplomatic papers.

Russia was at the commencement of the rupture with England in a very different position to that of all the other European Powers. She had a long frontier conterminous with that of China; she had trade with the Chinese Empire carried on by land transport; she had an established College at Pekin, nominally established for educational and ecclesiastical purposes, but really for political and diplomatic objects; and she also had a large tract of Chinese territory, recently occupied in a noiseless manner, but held by a force sufficient to hold in check all the military power of China. These circumstances formed the strength of her position. On the other hand, she was excluded from the privileges accorded to other European Powers. She had no maritime rights. The right to trade at the five ports was specifically confined to the subjects and citizens of nations theretofore trading to Canton. The Russians having no outlet to the Eastern seas before they obtained possession of the country watered by the Amoor had never traded to Canton, and therefore had no share in those privileges—in fact, the treaty of 1842 had been specially worded so as to exclude them. The object of Russia, therefore, in the recent negotiations was to gain the position of securing and utilizing her new usurpations, to put herself upon an equality with the other maritime European nations, and to open up lines of communication between her commerce upon the northern frontier of China and the maritime commerce on the eastern coast. In her first object she was early successful. In the month of May last, by a treaty whereof we know nothing, except by the [illegible] published by the St. Petersburg *Gazette*, she acquired a legal right to all that large tract of Chinese territory situated to the north of the winding course of the Amoor. She thus obtained an outlet by waterway to the Eastern Seas in a latitude sufficiently southern to give free passage to commerce for the major part of the year. Having thus secured her usurpations, her next object was to utilize them. Of course, she proposed to herself to obtain the insertion in the treaty about to be concluded at Tien-sin of the *most favored nation clause, and, this being a foregone conclusion, all special stipulations as to maritime* matters were to her a matter of supreme indifference. She knew that this onlous part of the work would be done for her by those *most interested in that particular matter.* These nations ought to have been England and America; but, as Russia, beyond the view of obtaining her own treaty, had also the object of preventing, if possible, the presence of any other Power at Pekin, and the circulation of any other than Russian merchants in the interior of China, poor Mr. REED was detached from the side of England and placed in an antagonistic position in order to accomplish these objects, Count POUTIATINE knowing Lord ELGIN well enough to be satisfied that he would of his own force obtain general commercial privileges sufficient to answer the purposes of Russia. The last most able move happily did not succeed, but it was played with admirable subtlety, poor Mr. REED being the cat's paw, and being made all the while to fancy that he was working for some profound result in conducting the intrigues against England. In reality, he was exactly in the position of the carpenter in HOGARTH's picture, laboring hard to saw off the plank on which he sits.

This being premised, the Russian treaty will be found admirably to subserve the interests of Count POUTIATINE's master. It consists of only twelve articles. The first contains the usual recital, tending to excite a smile under the circumstances, of the peace and friendship which has for a number of years existed between Russia and China; but it also guarantees an intercommunity of securities for the subjects of the respective empires. The second article is of more special importance. It regulates the diplomatic relations between the two Courts, gives to every Russian agent at an open port a right of direct communication with Pekin, and provides for the passage of Russian Envoys, by land or by sea, by any route they may choose, up to the capital. The third article gives to Russia the very important privilege of trading to the open ports; and the fourth puts Russian shipping, in respect of dues, upon the same footing with other European countries. We may pass over some of the subsequent articles, which relate to the presence of Russian ships-of-war in Chinese ports, the treatment of wrecked Russian subjects, the territorial juridical immunities of the subjects of the respective nations, and the circulation of Russian missionaries, provided with passports signed by Russian authorities. The ninth article contains a stipulation dangerous to China,—that a Convention shall be held to settle the conterminous frontiers of the two empires; the tenth emancipates the "Russian Ecclesiastical Mission at Pekin" from all its previous conditions of Chinese control; but the eleventh draws very close the ties that are hereafter to connect the two countries. This eleventh article provides that a regular postal service shall be established between Pekin and Kiakhta—a city on the frontier, northwest from Pekin, and in a line between that capital and St. Petersburg—for the communication between the Governments, as well as for the wants of "the Ecclesiastical Mission at Pekin." It is stipulated that the Chinese couriers shall perform the to and fro service between Pekin and Kiakhta at least once a month, and shall make the transit in fifteen days. Moreover, it is agreed that every three months a convoy shall make the transit between those points in a space not exceeding one month; and this convoy shall be equal to the transport of every kind of effects. The only remaining article consists of the favored nation clause, whereby Russia adds to the special stipulations which she alone can use all the general advantages that have been fought for and negotiated for by England and France.

We are not now discussing what the ultimate designs of Russia upon China may be, or how far they may be antagonistic to our commercial interests, or how far, by adding to the strength of that colossal Power, their realization may become dangerous to European liberty. We are pointing attention only to the action and result of these very interesting and important negotiations. In this point of view it is impossible not to admire the simplicity and neatness of this diplomatic instrument. There is nothing in it that is not useful; nothing is obtruded unnecessarily; opportunities are left open for a hundred later discussions, but nothing is uncertain in the concessions that Russia thought it important to obtain. As a mere piece of diplomacy, it is quite perfect in its kind. Of course, we have no right to complain that M. POUTIATINE intrigued against England and the rest of the world, and tried to keep their statesmen away from Pekin and their merchants out of the interior. Having presumed that the policy of China is a policy of territorial aggression, M. POUTIATINE played a fair game for an adequate object. Perhaps we admire his skill of fence with the more good humor since he was foiled in the only lunge that was aimed to wound us deeply. It may, however, not be unimportant at some future time, with these facts before us, to reconsider the relations between Russia and China, and to discuss the course of action which expediency may point out on the occurrence of complications that may not be far distant.

The Bank of England and the Rate of Discount.

From the Times City Article, Thursday Evening.

The Bank of England continues to abstain from making any reduction in their rate of discount. They decline to be guided by the market, but whether they have any other definite principle on which they act no one professes to know. There is nothing more, therefore, to be said on the subject. To ordinary comprehensions the law of supply and demand is alone that which can regulate such matters; but if the Bank Directors have discovered something of a superior character to supersede it, the public will doubtless receive the new light with attention as soon as it is displayed to them. Till the revelation is made, they must be content to remain in total uncertainty as to the movement that may be at any time expected, and the Stock Exchange speculators, who abhor all those fixed rules that take monetary affairs out of the field of chance, will meanwhile have cause to congratulate themselves. Considering that during the past ten years the Bank have received general commendation for [illegible] their business on the rational system recognized by every kindred establishment, their habit of formally notifying their rate from time to time being all that remained to be objected to, the sudden renunciation of the practices and experiences of that interval naturally awakens great curiosity, and the exposition of their new rules of action will be looked for with impatience by the whole commercial world.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 20th October gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£5,[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]
Other Deposits	13,[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Rest	3,[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,[illegible]	Unchanged.	
Other securities	14,815,120	Decrease	[illegible]
Notes unemployed	11,842,545	Decrease	[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £2[illegible], being an increase of £[illegible], and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,[illegible], showing an increase of £[illegible],431, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£[illegible]
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	[illegible]
Gold Coin and Bullion	[illegible]
Silver Bullion	[illegible]

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	[illegible]	
Public Deposits, (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,[illegible]	
Other Deposits	13,[illegible]	
Seven Days and other Bills	880,[illegible]	£37,[illegible]
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	10,[illegible]	
Other Securities	14,815,120	
Notes unemployed	11,842,545	
Gold and Silver Coin	618,[illegible]	£37,[illegible]

MOVEMENT OF CONSOLS.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 15th inst.:

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Another change has occurred at Niagara Falls. The road to "Termination Rock" has fallen away. The Hamilton (C.W.) *Spectator* says: "Termination Point may yet exist. But no mortal being can visit it. It never could be seen from the shore end of the cavernous tunnel—one side rock, the other water, and the floor a composition of both—which led thither. And the path to it is now cut off. The road along which one used to grope has fallen away. One can still walk about a yard under the cataract, but then the hardiest and most courageous must pause, as further foothold is afforded, and another step would lead one to an intimate acquaintance with all the mysteries which it is here forbidden us to know. Ere long, doubtless, now that the stratum of soft rock below has fallen and been pounded into clay, the upper mass will fall. And then another step will have been taken in the slow and tedious course in which Niagara has eaten its own way back from Queenstown, and is—if geologists say true—to wear itself away somewhere above Chippewa."

The yellow fever has made fearful ravages at Tampa, Fla. The *Peninsula*, the last number of which is issued on a half-sheet, and announces that its editor is down with the fever, says: "Our city is almost depopulated, and presents more the appearance of a churchyard than a thriving business place; the streets are in undisputed possession of the few noble spirits who are devoting their time and attention in endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of those prostrated on the sick bed."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the Friendship Engine Co. of that city has appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for a new steam fire engine. This makes the twenty-second company that has made arrangements to procure steam fire-engines. In the vicinity of the Friendship, two companies, the Northern Liberty Hose and Mount Vernon Steam Fire Engine Company are exerting themselves for this object.

On Friday night last, the Canal Collector's office in the village of Brockport, in Monroe County, was entered by some person or persons, and robbed of $300 in bank bills, and a number of checks. This office, like other offices of that kind, is kept open all night to transact business for the boats, which are constantly passing.

An "International Society," composed of French, Germans, Italians and Russians, is regularly organized in Boston. It held a [illegible] on Thursday night, at which M. [illegible] "Social Reform," and told his hearers that "millionaires are robbers."

A Kansas relic, the veritable candle-box in which the stolen returns were found, concealed under *a wood-pile in the Surveyor-General's office, has been* conveyed to Boston by Mr. *Lewis N. Tappan.* It is exhibited as a curiosity.

The Hampshire *Gazette* and the Northampton *Courier*, (Mass.) are united, and will be published hereafter as one paper. *The Gazette is 73 years old.*

A Philadelphia firm has received the contract for making a new gasometer for the gas-works at Havana, Cuba, to replace the one destroyed by the late explosion.

The Savannah Benevolent Association has discontinued active operations in ministering to the sick, the pestilence having died away.

Obituary.

MRS. MARY THOMPSON, mother of the Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died in Middlesex, Butler County, on the 26th ult., aged 88. Her family settled in Butler in 1798.

A DEAD MAN, NOLENS VOLENS.—The Yorkville (Ga.) *Enquirer* records a somewhat curious case before a court there. It was that of Dr. JOHN G. MEANS vs. JOS. M. SMITH, in an action of trover, for a negro girl MALINDA. The *Enquirer* goes on to say: "Many years ago, Dr. JOHN G. MEANS removed from this district and settled in Alabama, leaving brothers and sisters, and considerable personal and real estate in the hands of an agent. Very soon afterwards, his relatives lost sight of him, and although diligent inquiries were made for some ten or eleven years, he could not be heard from. They believed him to be dead, and so the law presumed. Accordingly, some ten years after the period at which he was last heard from, administration on his estate was granted, and the property was divided amongst his brothers and sisters by distribution. JAMES A. MEANS, of Texas, since dead, received the girl MALINDA as a part of his share, and through his agent here sold her to the defendant at a round price. Year before last, Dr. JOHN G. MEANS came to life again, and made it appear that he had undoubtedly been living in Alabama all the while. He made settlements with his brothers and sisters, obtaining possession of his property again, excepting the portion allotted to JAMES A. MEANS, of Texas. For a portion of this share—the girl MALINDA—he brought his action against JOSEPH M. SMITH. The case turned upon the point whether the unrevoked decree of the Court that granted the letters of administration should be sustained, and JOHN G. MEANS declared to be dead, *nolens volens*; whether the letters of administration should be valid to protect the administrators and purchasers claiming under them; or whether MEANS, being alive, instead of dead and buried, exercised a retroactive influence, and vitiated the whole proceeding from the beginning. The Jury, under the most decided instructions from the Judge, gave a verdict for the dead-alive man. An appeal was taken."

EXPLOSION OF A METALLIC COFFIN.—A few years have served to bring into extensive use for burial purposes the now common metallic cases or coffins, especially whenever it is desirable or necessary to delay the interment. When first introduced it was the practice to exhaust the air in these cases after the body had been put in, to secure them fully, it was said, against change by contact with the atmosphere. For various reasons this practice has fallen into disuse, the only precautions now taken being to completely cool the remains before sealing up the case. From some neglect in this latter respect a circumstance took place not long ago, which, originating here, is worth relating. The case, containing an adult, who had suddenly deceased while apparently in good health, was sealed up to be sent for interment to a neighboring State. The conveyance for half a day's ride was by railroad, and then by wagon for thirty miles. The day was warm and the road rough, and much motion was doubtless given to the remains. The persons in charge stopped for a brief rest at a tavern, and were in the house when they, as well as all in the vicinity, were startled by a very loud report, and it was found the burial-case had, by a rapid generation of gas, exploded with such violence, entirely blowing out the heavy French glass face-plate, which it shattered into a thousand fragments. Nothing could be done but to seek a hasty interment in the vicinity, and await the coming of cold weather to allow the removal of the remains to their destined place of burial.—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

HUMAN DEGENERACY, AS EXPLAINED IN BOSTON.—A paper was read by the Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON, at the last meeting of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston, on the degeneracy of the age. The reverend gentleman assigned the following causes: There were two causes, he said, for the degeneracy of the human family. First, the institutions of government and religion, based on erroneous principles and managed by selfish ambition for power and fame. Secondly, domestic culture managed to subserve the causes that lead to degeneracy. The power of association is to be employed, as it has not been, as a conservative power of the social state to save families, from the highest to the lowest, from causes that run down the highest and keep down the lowest.

FIRE AT STATEN ISLAND.—About 8 o'clock P. M. Thursday, a fire broke out in the printing office of the *Staten Islander*, at Stapleton, the lower part of which was occupied as a Post-Office. The building was entirely destroyed. A portion of the letters were saved.

[illegible] QUESTION.

Important Statement of Southern Views and Opinions.

The South Still to Rely upon the North for Justice and Security.

Speech of Senator J. H. Hammond, of South Carolina, at Barnwell, S. C., Oct. 29, 1858.

From the Charleston Mercury.

I thank you very sincerely for this kind and cordial reception. To stand here and speak to the people of Barnwell reminds me of times long gone by. I have done it, I believe, but once in more than twenty years. But those were stirring times when, more than a quarter of a century ago, I so often spoke to you here of the Constitution and the Union—of your rights and wrongs in this confederacy. No, not to you, but to your fathers. I am, indeed, happy to recognize in this assemblage many who were actors in those scenes; but many, many more have been summoned hence, while you have grown up to supply their places. The gallant spirits who then surrounded me here, and whose kindling eyes and heaving bosoms animated and responded to my speech, have for the most part passed away; but the theme is still the same; and it is my part to-day, adhering with unchanged conviction and unabated zeal to every principle I then maintained—to discourse upon the same great topics. Our battle then was for the Constitution and our Rights, in the Union, if possible—out of it, if need be. And this is our battle now.

The lapse of thirty years has brought much experience to the survivors of those who enlisted for this great cause in South Carolina. The veil of what was then the future—a future covered with angry clouds and doubt and darkness—has been removed, and, looking back, we now see the events of long years which were unknown to us. The hard-fought fields, our checkered fortunes, our victories, our defeats, the dead, the living, all then deep buried in the womb of time, are all now clear and palpable. And to those of us who have been spared to make this retrospect, it is a proud satisfaction to know that time and events have proved that our principles were true and our cause just; to recognize the unflinching courage and overpowering ability with which they have been so long maintained, and to feel renewed assurance that they must finally and fully triumph.

Your fathers confided in me from the first moment that we met upon this spot. They took me in their arms and lifted me into all the high places that were within their reach; and I have had many proofs that they taught you to confide in me as they had done. For this great and generous and abiding confidence and trust, I never knew but one reason—and that was, that I always told them the truth, according to my best knowledge and belief. And as I dealt with them, I shall deal with you.

The last Legislature of the State conferred on me the high honor of a seat in the Senate of the United States, and during the late stormy session of Congress, I in part represented you there. You will expect me to give you some account of the proceedings there, and most especially of those which occupied four-fifths of the time of the session, and produced such great excitement throughout the country. I allude to the Kansas question. And as no exception has been taken, so far as I know, to any act of mine, save my course on that, I will take this occasion to give my views in full upon it.

THE KANSAS BILL.

When, four years ago, the Kansas and Nebraska act was passed, giving Governments to those Territories, I was, like most of you, a private citizen. I was earnestly engaged in renovating old lands, and creating new out of morasses hitherto impenetrable, and I had as little desire or expectation of ever again taking a part in public affairs, as the least ambitious of you here present. I made up my mind then that this bill was fraught with delusion and trouble to the South, and so expressed myself on all suitable occasions.

The bill had two leading features in it. It enacted that every Territory, in forming its Constitution for the purpose of applying for admission into the Union, *should have the right to establish its own organic or constitutional laws, and come in with its own institutions*, with the single condition that they should be republican. Why, unless our Constitution is mere waste paper, all our institutions sham, and our theory of self-government a fallacy, this principle and privilege is their essence, lies at the bottom of the whole, and constitutes the corner-stone. It is the very right for which our fathers fought and made a revolution. I might not have refused to reaffirm it—but it was supererogatory; it might well weaken the whole structure to dig up, for the purpose of verification, its foundation.

The other feature of the bill was the *repeal of the Missouri Compromise line*. That was already repealed. It had long fulfilled its mission. It had calmed the troubled waters for a time. It was obsolete until the annexation of Texas, when we acceded to the demand to extend it through the southern deserts of that State. But when California came—California that should have been, and may yet be, a Slave State—and we demanded to extend that line to the Pacific, and thus secure for the South a portion of the magnificent territory purchased in part by her blood and treasure, it was refused. Then that line was blotted out everywhere and forever. To repeal it was a mere formality. The Supreme Court had recently pronounced it unconstitutional, and so the repeal was, in no respect, of any importance.

But this bill, with these two features, neither of them of any practical importance, magnified and exaggerated by orators and newspapers into a great Southern victory, *led the South into the delusion that Kansas might be made a Slave State, and induced it to join in a false and useless issue, which has kept the whole country in turmoil for the last four years, and gave fresh life and vigor to the Abolition Party.*

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

Through the most disgusting, as well as tragic scenes of fraud and force, the Territory of Kansas at last came before Congress for admission as a State, with what is known as the Lecompton Constitution, embodying Slavery among its provisions. But at the same time the Convention, by an ordinance, demanded of the United States some twenty-three millions of acres of land, instead of the four millions usually allowed to new States containing public lands. It was almost certain that a majority of the people of Kansas were opposed to this Constitution, but would not vote on it; and this additional nineteen millions, which, if allowed, would probably have kept them again from the recent polls, was what the South was expected to pay for that worthless Slavery clause, which would have been annulled as soon as Kansas was admitted. I confess *my opinion was that the South herself should kick that Constitution out of Congress.* But the South thought otherwise. When the bill for its adoption was framed, with what is called the Green Proviso, I strenuously objected to it, and felt very much disposed to vote against the whole, but again gave up to the South, which accepted it by acclamation. If that proviso meant nothing, and so I interpreted it, it was nonsense and had no business there, being without a precedent. If it could be made to mean anything, it must have been something wrong and dangerous. But, as I said, the South took that bill far and wide. The House rejected it. They passed then the Crittenden substitute, which proposed to submit the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas and to accept it, if ratified by them. The Senate had previously refused that substitute, and did so a second time. It then asked a Committee of Conference. That Committee reported what is called the "English bill." By that bill Congress accepted the Lecompton Constitution, pure and simple, without proviso. The Land ordinance of the Lecompton Convention, which was in no wise part of the Constitution, but a separate measure, demanded, as I have said, a donation of some twenty-three millions of acres of land, being nineteen millions more than had been given to any other land State. The English bill cut this down to the usual amount of four millions of acres, and required that the people of Kansas should ratify this modification, and surrender all claim to the remainder of the lands, as the condition of her final admission. Such a requisition has been made on every new State, carved out of the public lands, that has been admitted into this Union—sometimes in the enabling act, and, where there was not one, always after accepting the Constitution. Go to the statutes of Congress and you will find it in every one of them. It is the custom, it is necessary, and this feature in the English Bill was in accordance with strict precedent. The only difference is this: that usually the Legislature of the State has been required to accept this compact by an irrevocable act, but in this case it was referred to the people of Kansas directly. In this there was no sacrifice of principle whatever, nor was it without precedent altogether, for in the case of the State last before admitted, Iowa, this question had been submitted to the Legislature or the people, as Iowa might prefer. This is the whole sum and substance of this English bill, except that it further declared that unless the people of Kansas accepted this modified ordinance, they should not be admitted as a State until they had a population that would entitle them to one Representative under the Federal apportionment. I voted for this bill; I voted properly; I voted no compromise; I sacrificed no particle of principle or Southern interest. It is true, its phraseology is halting and bungling. It was drawn up hastily and in great excitement. I objected to the wording of it in several passages, but I assured myself that nothing sinister was designed, and I voted for it, leaving its authors responsible for its diction on the statute book. I thought it preferable to the first bill the Senate passed, and voted for it more willingly. It is true, some Northern Democrats who voted against the Senate bill voted for this, and thus it was carried. But was that a reason why I should not vote for it? Does that prove that I sacrificed any principle? They found themselves wrong, and perhaps wanted some excuse to retrace their steps. I was happy to assist in giving it to them without cost to ourselves. I was particularly pleased to get rid of the mysterious proviso of the first bill, and to require a solemn compact in regard to the public lands, which had not been properly provided for in that bill.

The only principle involved in this whole Kansas affair—if an affair so rotten, from beginning to end, can have a principle at all—was this: *Would Congress admit a Slave State into the Union?* The Senate said yes. The House, by adopting the Crittenden substitute, said yes, if we are assured that a majority of the people of the State are in favor of it. For this substitute, all the opposition voted in both Houses, so that *every member of Congress of all parties, first and last, committed themselves to the principle and policy that a State should be admitted into the Union, with or without Slavery, according to the will of its own people*—thus reenacting one feature of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. I should myself have been willing to rest there, and let Kansas rest also. Whatever there was of principle or honor in the matter was secured by the votes already given. The English bill, however, came up in due course, and I voted for it cheerfully, believing that it was better calculated than any that had been offered to close up this miserable business, which has furnished much the most disgraceful chapter, so far, in our history.

But it is said that in submitting this land ordinance to a vote of the people of Kansas, Congress submitted also the Lecompton Constitution with its Pro-Slavery clause. If so, the passage in which it was done can surely be pointed out. Badly drawn up as the bill is, I should like to see the clause or the words that would justify such an assertion. If there was such a clause, why did not Judge DOUGLAS and his friends vote for it? Why did not the Black Republicans and all who voted for the Crittenden substitute, which submitted the Constitution, vote for this bill? It was the very point they made, yet to a man they voted against it. That, I think, should be conclusive.

SUBMISSION UNAVOIDABLE.

But, then, it is said it was a *virtual submission* of the Constitution to the people, because, if they refused to ratify the modified land ordinance, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution was defeated. *Well, the facts are so*; I cannot and do not deny them. But I should like to know how that could by any possibility have been avoided or remedied. Suppose Congress had admitted Kansas without modifying anything, yielding even to the enormous "land-grab," which embraced many more acres than there are in all South Carolina, I should like to know if the Lecompton Constitution would not still have been submitted to the people as virtually as it was by the English bill; that is, not submitted at all, but left with them; an inevitable necessity. Congress could do no more—no less, no other way. The Constitution belonged to the people of Kansas. Congress could not withhold it from them a moment; nor could it make them organize under it—assemble their Legislature, assume the position of a State, and send Senators and Representatives to Congress against their own will. Can Congress coerce a State into the Union? Then Congress can coerce a State to remain in the Union, or drive a State out of it. Congress is omnipotent. But where are then the rights of the States? Fortunately for us, the Constitution of every State and of every Territory asking to be a State, is not only virtually but actually in the hands of its people at all times and under all circumstances, and they cannot be divested of that control without the utter destruction of the Constitution and an entire revolution. The whole power of Congress in the premises is exhausted when it accepts the Constitution without condition.

There are some who go still further and assert that, although there might be no way to avoid a submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the control of the people of Kansas, yet that the Conference bill was a compromise of principle, inasmuch as it specifically required them to act, and it made for them the definite opportunity to defeat the Constitution as well as the ordinance. Now this is true, as a fact, yet the inference is absurd upon its very face. If Congress could not take the Lecompton Constitution out of the hands of the people of Kansas, what difference did it make whether they voted on the ordinance in August, under the direction of Congress, or any other time, whether fixed by Congress or themselves? August was agreed upon, because it was very well to set a time and let things end. But from August to August, again and forever, *this Constitution was in the hands of the people of Kansas, and they could do with it what they pleased.* True, Congress might have avoided that specific occasion and August vote, by swallowing the land ordinance and all, and asking no security for the remainder of the public lands; but still Kansas could have refused to organize as a State, and no power under our Constitution could have interfered. It is all words, and nothing more. Congress was charged with bribing Kansas to become a Slave State. But the bribe was by the Conference bill four millions of acres of land, instead of twenty-three millions. If we had given her the whole twenty-three millions for her useless Slavery clause, there might have been some ground for the charge. Yet, it would have been of no avail, for Kansas could, under no bribe or coercion known to our Government, have been compelled to accept the Constitution or ordinance, or become a State against her will at any period whatever. I will not presume that any one is less proficient in constitutional lore, or is less conversant with the history of Congressional proceedings in the admission of new States, than myself. But I will say that I am incapable of comprehending them at all, if in this Conference bill there was any "compromise" of Southern principles or interests; any concession whatever by the South; any departure from the strictest construction of the Constitution; or any material deviation from the usual practice of the Government.

The people of Kansas have, by an overwhelming majority, rejected the land ordinance as modified by Congress, and refused to come into the Union on such terms. *Be it so. It is what I expected—what I rather desired.* It sorts precisely with what I felt when I saw Kansas thrust herself into Congress and demand—reeking with blood and fraud—to be enrolled among the States. Let her stay out. I am opposed to her coming in before she has the requisite population; not because she will be a Free State, but because I fully approved of the prohibitory clause of the Conference bill, and for that reason voted against the admission of Oregon. Unless in exceptional cases, such as that of Kansas was last Winter, I do not think that a State should be admitted with a less population than would entitle her to a member of the House. It is not just to the other States, and is not consonant with the theory of our Government.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH IN FAVOR OF THE UNION.

But I will not detain you longer with what belongs to the past. The present and the future are what concerns us most. You desire to know my opinion of the course the South should pursue under existing circumstances. I will give you frankly and fully the results of my observation and reflection on this all-important point. The first question is, *do the people of the South consider the present union of these States as an evil in itself, and a thing that it is desirable we should get rid of under all circumstances?* There are some, I know, who do. But I am satisfied that an overwhelming majority of the South would, if assured that this Government was hereafter to be conducted on the true principles and construction of the Constitution, decidedly prefer to remain in the Union, rather than incur the unknown costs and hazards of setting up a separate Government. I think I state what is true when I say that, after all the bitterness that has characterized our long warfare, *the great body of the Southern people do not seek disunion*, and will not seek it as a primary object, however promptly they may accept it as an alternative, rather than submit to unconstitutional abridgments of their rights. I confess that, for many years of my life, I believed that our only safety was the dissolution of the Union, and I openly avowed it. I should entertain and without hesitation express the same sentiments now, but that the victories we have achieved and those I think we are about to achieve, have inspired me with the hope, I may say the belief, that we can fully sustain ourselves in the Union and control its action in all great affairs. It may well be asked how I can entertain such views and expectations; when within these few years the South has lost her equality in the Senate, and the Free States have at length a decided majority in both Houses of Congress, while this unfortunate Kansas contest has swept into their political graves so many of our ancient friends in those States, that it may be doubted whether they have at this moment, after the recent elections—the finale of the disastrous Kansas abortion—a majority in any single one of them; and there seems to be at present no prospect of our extending the area of Slavery in any quarter.

THE ASCENDANCY OF THE NORTH SECURED.

These facts are true; and if you will bear with me, I will place them all in the strongest light I can before you—for it is of the utmost importance that we should at least see clearly how we stand, and what are our resources, in order to form an idea of what we can do, and how to avoid wasting our strength on what cannot be accomplished. The equality of the Free and Slave States has long been lost in the House; by the admission of California it was lost in the Senate. Since then, another Free State has been admitted, and another yet has passed the Senate, and in a few years more we shall have Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, New-Mexico, and perhaps others on our roll. The immigration from Europe to the North is sufficient to form one or more new States every year. To the South there is literally no emigration. We have, since the closing of the Slave-trade, added to our population mainly by the natural increase of our people, and we have no surplus population, white or black, to colonize new States. We lost Kansas partly by our inability to colonize it, and we are perhaps yet to have a struggle for a portion of Texas. The idea, then, of recovering the equality of the two sections, even in the Senate, seems remote indeed.

REOPENING OF THE SLAVE-TRADE IMPOSSIBLE.

We have it proposed *to reopen the African Slave-trade*, and bring in hordes of slaves from that prolific region to restore the balance. *I once entertained that idea myself, but on further investigation I abandoned it.* I will not now go into the discussion of it, further than to say that the South is itself divided on that policy, and, from appearances, *opposed to it by a vast majority*, while the North is unanimously against it. It would be impossible to get Congress to reopen the trade. If it could be done, then it would be unnecessary, for the result could only be brought about by such an entire abandonment by the North and the world of all opposition to our slave system, that we might safely cease to erect any defences for it.

NO NEW SLAVE TERRITORY TO BE HAD.

But if we could introduce slaves, *where could we find suitable territory for new Slave States?* The Indian Reserve, west of Arkansas, might make one. But we have solemnly guaranteed that to the remnants of the red race. Everywhere else, I believe, the borders of our States have reached the great desert which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific States of this confederacy. Nowhere is African Slavery likely to flourish in the little oasis of that Sahara of America. It is much more likely I think to get the Pacific slope, and to the north in the great valley, than anywhere else outside of its present limits. Shall we, as some suggest, take Mexico and Central America to make Slave States? *African Slavery appears to have failed there. Perhaps, and most probably, it will never succeed in those regions.* If it might, what are we to do with the seven or eight millions of hardly semi-civilized Indians, and the two or three millions of Creole Spaniards and mongrels who now hold those countries? We would not enslave the Indians. Experience has proven that they are incapable of steady labor, and are therefore unfit for Slavery. We would not exterminate them, even if that inhuman achievement would not cost ages of murder and incalculable sums of money. We could hardly think of attempting to plant the black race there, superior for labor, though inferior perhaps in intellect, and expect to maintain a permanent and peaceful industry, such as Slave-labor must be, to be profitable, amid those idle, restless, demoralized children of Montezuma, scarcely more civilized, perhaps more sunk in superstition than in his age, and now trained to civil war by half a century of incessant revolution. What, I say, could we do with these people or these countries to add to Southern strength? *Nothing.* Could we degrade ourselves so far as to annex them on equal terms, *they would be sure to come into this Union Free States all.* To touch them in any way is to be contaminated. England and France, I have no doubt, would gladly see us take this burden on our back, if we would secure for them their debts and a neutral route across the Isthmus. Such a route we must have for ourselves, and that is all we have to do with them. If we cannot get it by negotiation or by purchase, we must seize and hold it by force of arms. The law of nations would justify it, and it is absolutely necessary for our pacific relations. The present condition of those unhappy States is certainly deplorable, but the good God holds them in the hollow of his hand and will work out their proper destinies.

CUBA FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

We might expand the area of Slavery by acquiring Cuba, where Slavery is already established. Mr. CALHOUN, from whose matured opinions, whether on constitutional principles or Southern policy, it will rarely be found safe to depart, said that Cuba was "forbidden fruit" to us, unless plucked in an exigency of war. There is no reasonable ground to suppose that we can acquire it in any other way; and the war that will open to us such an occasion will be great and general, and bring about results that the keenest intellect cannot now anticipate. But if we had Cuba, we could not make more than two or three Slave States there, *which would not restore the equilibrium of the North and South*; while, with the African Slave-trade closed, and her only resort for slaves to this continent, she would, besides crushing out our whole sugar culture by her competition, afford in a few years a market for all the slaves in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland. She is, notwithstanding the exorbitant taxes imposed on her, capable now of absorbing the annual increase of all the slaves on this continent, and consumes, it is said, twenty to thirty thousand a year by her system of labor. *Slaves decrease there largely.* In time, under the system practiced, every slave in America might be exterminated in Cuba as were the Indians. However the idle African may procreate in the tropics, it yet remains to be proven, and the facts are against the conclusion, that he can, in those regions, work and thrive. It is said Cuba is to be "Africanized" rather than that the United States should take her. That threat, which at one time was somewhat alarming, is no longer any cause of disquietude to the South, after our experience of the Africanizing of St. Domingo and Jamaica. What have we lost by that? I think we reaped some benefit; and, *if the slaves of Cuba are turned loose, a great sugar culture would grow up in Louisiana and Texas, rivaling that of cotton, and diverting from it so much labor that cotton would rarely be below its present price.*

You must not suppose, for a moment, that I am opposed to "the extension of the area of African Slavery." On the contrary, I believe that God created negroes for no other purpose than to be "the hewers of wood and drawers of water"—that is, to be slaves of the white race; and I wish to see them in that capacity on every spot on the surface of the globe where their labor is necessary or beneficial. *Nor do* I doubt that such will be the final result. Much less would I oppose the acquisition of territory that would place the Slave States on a numerical equality, and more, with the Free States in the Union. But this review and scrutiny of the resources of the South shows, I think, pretty conclusively, that we have not now the surplus population, nor suitable territory, within our present reach, to create any number of Slave States; that to attempt it by costly, yet impracticable and abortive enterprises, will be to waste our strength to no purpose; and that *the idea of recovering the equality in voting of the Free and Slave States, whether on the floors of Congress or elsewhere, is visionary.* We had better then, I think, at once make up our minds according to the facts, and giving up all bootless efforts, look every consequence of our position full in the face. For one, I can do so without dismay—without the slightest trepidation. Why the South, numbering twelve millions of people, possesses already an imperial domain that can well support a hundred millions more. What does she need to seek beyond her borders, or what has she to fear? With such a sea coast and harbors; such rivers, mountains and plains; so full of all the precious metals, so fertile in soil, so genial in clime, producing in such unparalleled abundance the most valuable agricultural staples of the world; capable of manufacturing to any extent, and possessing the best social and industrial system that have ever yet been organized—she might have sunk into sloth from excessive prosperity, had she not been kept on the alert by the fierce assaults of an untiring enemy. Assaults which, at one time alarming, have been in fact scarcely more than wholesome exercise to repel; an exercise which has made us the most virtuous and one of the most enlightened and most powerful people who now flourish on the globe. The South has long been undervaluing and doing great injustice to herself. She has been lamenting her weakness, and croaking about the dangers that beset her, when she might glory in her strength and hurl defiance at her enemies.

THE NORTH STILL TO BE TRUSTED.

But it is said that, with a fixed and overwhelming Free State majority against us in this Union, with all our natural advantages, we must dissolve the connection to insure our present safety and accomplish our proper destiny. Perhaps so. But permit me to suggest, not yet. The dissolution of the Union is an alternative that we have always at command, and for which we should be ever ready; but a peaceful, prosperous and powerful people may not challenge Fate a day too soon. The question still remains, *can the Free States be brought to concur permanently in any line of policy that will subvert the Constitution, and seriously damage the South in this confederacy? I do not believe that they can.* Reckless as is political ambition, and insane as fanaticism ever is, I have no idea that the Free States can be consolidated on the wild project of ruling the slaveholders by mere brute numbers, either through the ballot-box or by force of arms; whether to emancipate our slaves, or strip us of the fruits of their labor; or to govern us with the mildness and paternal care due to inferiors. The nervous in the South, and the abolition demagogues of the North, may believe it. But when it comes to the actual test, if neither sober sense nor patriotism should prevail, the sense of danger and the love of cotton and tobacco would, with our northern brethren, in every crisis, override their love of negroes. On this I think you may depend, despite the insolent boasts of the Abolitionists of what they will do when they get the Government in their hands. The North has only to be made clearly sensible how far she can go, and what the South will not submit to. She will not trespass beyond that, but will content herself with the glory of carrying the alternate biennial elections, as she has just done—always leaving it to the Democracy to carry that which makes the President.

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS GAINED.

But I am making mere assertions. Allow me, then, to refer to facts to show the past power of the South in this Union, and the present state of the great questions in which she is most deeply interested. When, thirty years ago, we began this arduous conflict for the constitutional reform of this Government, and the security of the South, the South herself was thoroughly divided. The tariff, the bank, the internal improvement system, nay, even abolition itself, all had the sanction of a large number of our most prominent Southern men. If they did not all originate, they were all resuscitated, in that era of infatuation, when a Southern President proclaimed that we were "all federalists, all republicans;" when Southern statesmen sneered at State rights, and the Constitution became for a time a dead letter.

The Tariff of 1828 levied average duties of more than forty per cent. on all our imports. By the Tariff of 1857 the average of duties was reduced below twenty per cent. We have accomplished that much; and, besides, the principle of free trade is pretty generally conceded now throughout the Union. It cannot be denied that this is a great success. I think the duties should be reduced still lower; and particularly that the discriminations against the agricultural interests should be abolished. But it is supposed that there will be a demand for their increase at the next session. If so, it will of course be resisted, and, I trust, successfully. Free trade is the test, the touchstone of free government, as monopoly is of despotism. I have no hesitation in saying that the plantation States should discard any government that made a protective tariff its policy. They should not submit to pay tribute for the support of any other industrial system than their own; much less to make good the bubble speculations of another section of the Union. Unequal taxation is, after all, what we we have most to fear in this Union, and against that we must be always ready to adopt the most decisive measures.

The internal improvement system was in full vigor in 1828. Inaugurated also by Southern men, it absorbed all the surplus of the Treasury, and being in its nature unlimited, it was capable of absorbing all the revenue that could be extorted by the highest possible tariff. That, too, if not destroyed, has been checked and crippled by Southern action. It is true that it still appears annually in Congress—but the once haughty brigand is now little more than a sturdy beggar.

We had then, also, in full operation a Bank of the United States, with branches in all our principal cities. It received and speculated on all the revenues of the Government, and controlled and concentrated in the North all the exchanges, thus levying a per centage upon every commercial transaction of the South. That has been annihilated. It sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. But let me say that the system which it established still exists. Despite of its destruction by the Federal Government, and the collection of the revenue in specie, our exchanges still centre in the North, and our otherwise stable industry is still compelled to participate more or less in all the reckless speculations of that fanatical section—more fanatical in its love of money than even in its devotion to negroes. But this is a self-imposed vassalage. Through the privileges which our Southern legislatures have granted to our innumerable banks, we are made tributary to New-York, which is itself tributary to London, the great world-centre of exchanges in our age. Thus, by our own acts, we pay double tribute, though nearly all the trade of the United States with England is based on Southern products.

Thus has the South, by her energy and ability, disposed of the capital grievances against which she protested, with almost half her public men against her, in 1828. During this time our opponents have twice wrested the Government from us, and inflicted other injuries, but they were soon stripped of their power and their acts repealed. Only four times since the organization of this Government has the North had possession of it, and in each case only for one term. *The North has never united long on any policy.* The injuries inflicted on the South have been mainly inflicted by her own ambitious, factious, and divided public men, and our history proves that no man and no measure has yet been strong enough to stand against the South when united. I believe none ever will.

SLAVERY FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

But it is thought that the Abolitionists' supposition, still credited by some of this country, will inevitably get the power of this Government permanently into their hands, and, backed by the opinion of the world, use it for our destruction. From the time that the wise and good LAS CASAS first introduced into America the institution of African slavery—I say that institution, because it is the oldest that exists, and will, I believe, survive all others that now flourish—it has had its enemies. For a long while they were chiefly men of peculiar and eccentric religious notions. Their first practical and political success arose from the convulsions of the French Revolution, which lost to that empire its best colony. Next came the prohibition of the Slave-trade—the excitement of the Missouri Compromise in this country, and then the deliberate emancipation of the slaves in their colonies by the British Government in 1833-4. About the time of the passage of that act, the abolition agitation was revived again in this country, and abolition societies were formed. I remember the time well, and some of you do also. And what then was the state of opinion at the South? WASHINGTON had emancipated his slaves. JEFFERSON had bitterly denounced the system, and had done all he could to destroy it. Our Clays, Marshalls, Crawfords, and many other prominent Southern men, had led off in the colonization scheme. The inevitable effect in the South was, that she believed Slavery to be an evil—weakness—disgraceful—nay, a sin. She shrunk from the discussion of it. She cowered under every threat. She attempted to apologize, to excuse herself, under the plea—which was true—that England had forced it on her; and in fear and trembling she awaited a doom that she deemed inevitable. But a few bold spirits took the question up; they compelled the South to investigate it anew and thoroughly, and what is the result? Why, it would be difficult to find now a Southern man who feels the system to be the slightest burthen on his conscience; who does not, in fact, regard it as an equal advantage to the master and the slave, elevating both; as wealth, strength and power; and as one of the main pillars and controlling influences of modern civilization; and who is not now prepared to maintain it at every hazard. Such have been for us the happy results of this Abolition discussion. So far, our gain has been immense from this contest, savage and malignant as it has been. Nay, we have solved already the question of emancipation by this reexamination and explosion of the false theories of religion, philanthropy and political economy which embarrassed our fathers in their day. With our convictions and our strength, emancipation here is simply an impossibility to man, whether by persuasion, purchase or coercion. The rock of Gibraltar does not stand so firm on its basis as our slave system. For a quarter of a century it has borne the brunt of a hurricane as fierce and pitiless as ever raged. At the North and in Europe they cried "havoc," and let loose upon us all the dogs of war. And how stands it now? Why, in this very quarter of a century our slaves have doubled in numbers, and each slave has more than doubled in value. The very negro who, as a prime laborer, would have brought $400 in 1828, would now, with thirty more years upon him, sell for $800. What does all this mean? Why, that for ourselves we *have settled this question of emancipation against all the world, in theory and practice, and the world must accept our solution.* The only inquiry is, how long this new-found superstition will survive, and how far it may carry its votaries elsewhere? What changes in production, in commerce, in society or government it may effect? For production, commerce, society and government must yield and change whenever they come in contact with the great fundamental principle of the subordination of the inferior to the superior man—as made by God; and especially of the colored to the white races. It is, I say, only through the evils that this superstition may bring upon other peoples, and especially on those of the North and of Europe, with whom we are so closely connected that the South can be materially damaged by it, standing, as she now does, firm, assured, united. How, then, is it with others?

Permit me to say that, in my opinion, the tide of Abolition fanaticism has begun to ebb everywhere and will never rise again. When the English freed the negroes in their colonies it was not wholly a sentimental movement, dictated by political radicals and the saints of Exeter Hall. Her statesmen, in their ignorance, thought that what is called free labor—that is, "wages Slavery"—would succeed in tropical culture, as well or better than slave labor. In their arrogance, they believed also that all the world must follow their example in this silly scheme of abolition; and that, from her great wealth and world-encircling colonies, the monopoly of cotton and sugar culture would fall into the hands of England. Nature and the indomitable spirit and intellect of the South have disappointed all their calculations. The South still flourishes, and cotton and sugar, and coffee and rice and tobacco are still the heritage of the slaveholders.

Galled by their utter dependence upon us for cotton, without the free use of which they would both tumble into ruin in a day, England and France, who, in her frequent frenzies, at length destroyed all her colonies by emancipation, have ransacked the universe to find climes and soils adapted to the cheap growth of this great staple. They have failed everywhere. It is not that the soils and climates do not exist, but that this and the other great agricultural staples, sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee, can never be produced as articles of wide-extended commerce, except by slave labor. This they at length found out. But such labor they had repudiated everywhere. No, not everywhere. Not in France nor in Great Britain, where they still hold sacred splendid thrones and palmy aristocracies amid starving laborers; only for outside barbarians they ordained freedom and equality; but failing in all their schemes, and finding that, with all their costly expenditures and high sounding manifestos, they had simply ruined their own colonies, and made themselves the vassals of the slaveholders, what have they done? Why, *renewed the Slave-trade.* Not in name, Oh, no! Exeter Hall and the Parliament Houses still thunder execrations against that; while the colonists, under governmental protection, and with English money, wrung by taxation from her "wages slaves," are importing by hundreds of thousands Chinese and Hindoo coolies, under conditions compared with which Algerine Slavery of the last century was merciful. They do not hold them as we do our slaves, for better for worse, in sickness and health, in childhood and old age. No; in their prime of life they seduce them from their homes, transport them to distant and unwholesome climes, for the merest pittance of wages, consume their best years in the severest labors, and then turn them out to die—the direst Slavery that brutal man has ever instituted. France, less sensitive—having no Exeter Hall—embracing the same scheme, resorts to Africa, and openly makes purchases, for so they may be called, from slave catchers; nay, she buys from the President of Liberia, the far-famed settlement of our own Colonization Society; buys the colonists, our own emancipated Slaves, who, sick of Freedom, prefer any form of Slavery, and in their desperation do not hesitate to make their pious patrons in this country the laughing-stock of the whole world.

Thus these two nations—France and England, whose adoption of this abolition crotchet alone made it respectable and influential—have thoroughly renounced it, practically, and almost in theory. The Press of England, perhaps the greatest power of the world, sustains these movements; while in France the newspapers are openly discussing the question of importing negro slaves, by name, into Algeria. I think it may be fairly said that in Europe abolition has run its course. BROUGHAM, PALMERSTON, RUSSELL, and all the old political agitators, are hanging their harps upon the willows. Even the son of WILBERFORCE, the fanatic, approves of Coolie slavery, which we abhor. But recently the British Government openly surrendered its claim to the right of search—a claim set up mainly to put down the African Slave-trade, and without which all attempts to do it will probably be idle. And there is nothing to surprise us in all this, if we are correct in our views of African Slavery. If it is sustained by the religion of the Bible; if neither humanity nor sound philosophy oppose it; if, as we are convinced, it is a social, political and economical benefit to the world, then it was inevitable that, sooner or later, the abolition crusade must die out—and why not now?

THE SLAVERY AGITATION NOT TO BE RENEWED.

If there is truth in what I have stated to you—if the Abolition fever has nearly or quite exhausted itself in Europe—if time and facts have proved there that it is an absurdity—it seems to me we should not doubt that its career is about to close here. Such is my opinion, however differently those may think who judge only by appearances, or take their cues from agitating politicians. I ask any one to tell me upon what measure or upon what man the Abolitionists of this country can ever again muster their legions as they did in 1856? Kansas is squeezed dry. It stinks in the nostrils of all people. They can do no more there. Will they try a "cry" against the Supreme Court for the Dred Scott decision? What is there in that to inflame popular sentiment? It is always up-hill business to agitate against a judiciary, but especially against the Supreme Court of the United States, which the Northern people have been taught to revere as the bulwark of their liberties. Will they demand the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia? They have never been able to do much with that, though they have often tried. That issue is a little too practical and too dangerous. Not many are bold enough to embark in it. They might as well make the question of disunion nakedly. Will they take up the abstract, and, probably, never again to be other than abstract, proposition of "no more Slave States?" They have done it. They have already split upon it. *The Northwest will not take it, and the Free States, at bottom, all want Cuba.* They love molasses, and hanker after free trade with that rich island. Where, then, they are to go, I cannot see. They do not appear to see themselves. *Will any one state the practical question, if we offer them none—and we have none to offer—on which they are next to rally for the conquest of the South?* The measure or the man? It does seem to me that this great fire is dying out for want of fuel. That this crusade, as many crusades have done, has exhausted itself, and that there is no argument or leader that can keep it alive. Their Peter Hermits, their Godfreys, their Baldwins, their lion-hearted Richards, where are they? It seems that they will scarcely agree even on the Louis IX. who shall lead their last hopeless campaign and suffer martyrdom.

And let me say that if the Abolitionists cannot unite the Free States as a purely Anti-Slavery party in the Presidential election of 1860, and fail again in 1864, we shall never hear more of them as a political party; and it is only as a political party that they are worthy of our notice. There always will be Abolitionists—for fools, enthusiasts, men of morbid imaginations, bent on mischief, or ambitious of notoriety, always will exist. But the Abolition Party in the Free States is now almost wholly political. Do you suppose that the Sewards, Hales, Wades, Wilsons, Chases, and their associates, care anything for African Slavery, or are really hostile to our system of labor, any more than is the President, DICKINSON, BRIGHT, PUGH or DOUGLAS? I do not. *Their object is political power.* They have placed themselves on this spring-tide of fanaticism to obtain it. If it fails—if, at the next Presidential election, assured by it at the two next—we beat them, all this party machinery will fall to the ground, and the Smiths, Tappans, Garrisons and Parkers, will be left alone to their glory. But if I am all wrong—if my facts and reasoning are false, and my hopes delusive—if, in 1860, they beat us—what then? These are questions that may well be asked. And the answer is obvious. We must be prepared; and the very efforts we must make to prevent such results will better prepare us than any course we can pursue that I can see. We must be prepared, I say, to take care of ourselves, whatever may come. It is clear that the slaveholding States of this Confederacy, whatever hazards they may choose to incur by remaining in alliance with a majority of non-slaveholders now so inflamed against them, must ever and at all times hold their destinies in their own hands. They can never permit any foreign power to legislate in reference to their peculiar industrial system, whether to abolish or to modify, or impose undue burdens on it. Such legislation must be resisted with all our means, and without regard to any consequences. If it should so happen that the Free States of this Union, being now, and always to be, in a [illegible] majority, [illegible] then they will constitute [illegible] power as [illegible] as any nation in the world, and we cannot submit to it. Whatever the weak and unfortunate colonies of other countries may have submitted to, before these Southern States will be placed in the condition of St. Domingo or Jamaica, or one at all approximating to it, they will rend this Union into fragments and plunge the world in ruin. It is in their power to do both, for the world cannot get on without them; and, if ruthless fanaticism and brute force combine, under whatever names, and with whatever authority, to ride them down, they will carry with them the pillars of the temple of civilization, and force a common fate on all mankind.

There are many who believe that some such a catastrophe is inevitable. It cannot be denied that, from appearances, here and elsewhere, it is entirely possible, and it may not be unwise for all of us to suppose it probable. Although I think that the ranks of our enemies are broken and the moral victory won, I am far from proclaiming that the battle is over, and that we have now only to gather the fruits of our success. Many a battle has been won, and lost again, by overweening confidence, by reckless pursuit, or by turning aside for the sake of spoil. Let us fall into none of these errors; for we are still in the very heat and turmoil of this great conflict, and all might yet be lost. What I wish to impress upon you is, that there is hope for effort—triumph for union, energy and perseverance.

It has fallen upon the Slaveholders of the South to conduct this question of African Slavery to its final conclusion. Such is our fate. It is inevitable. Let us cheerfully accept and manfully perform our destined parts; and do it with no distrust of God; with no misgivings of our cause or of ourselves; with no panic; no foolish attempt to fly from dangers which cannot be avoided, which have not been proven to be insurmountable, and which I, for one, believe that we can conquer. After what has been achieved by a divided South, now that it is almost thoroughly united; now that we have a President and his Cabinet; a majority in both Houses of Congress; a Supreme Court of the United States; and still hosts of allies in the Free States, all substantially concurring with us in our construction of the Constitution, and under its obligations earnestly battling with us for the maintenance of our rights and interests—we owe it to our country, to ourselves, to the world and to posterity, to cast aside all weak fears; all petty or impracticable issues; all mere wrangling and vituperation, personal, or sectional, and move forward with the dignity of conscious strength and the calmness of undoubted courage, to the overthrow of every false theory of Government, and every sentimental scheme for organizing labor; carrying with us the Constitution of our fathers, and if we can, their Union.

But *the Slave States constituting, and, as I think, forever to constitute, a numerical minority, can, however, accomplish nothing in this Union, without the aid of faithful allies in the Free States.* It has been of late too much the habit in the South to mistrust all such allies—to disparage, to denounce and drive them from us. Nothing could be more unwise or more unjust. It is distrusting the truth and justice of our own cause, or calumniating human nature, to doubt that there are in the Free States thousands of sound-thinking, true-hearted and gallant men, who concur essentially in our views, and are ready to make common cause with us. Nay, it is falsifying history and fact. During the late session I saw men acting cordially and vigorously with us against the positive instructions of their excited constituents, at the hazard of political martyrdom; and in two instances that martyrdom was consummated before the adjournment. Shall we do no honor to such men? Shall we pay no tribute to such heroic devotion to truth, to justice and the Constitution? Shall we revile them in common with all Northern men, because many revile and some have betrayed us? To be truly great, we must be not only just, but generous and forbearing with all mankind. Let us place ourselves in the position of Northern public men in this great contest, consider their dangers and responsibilities, and, making allowance for human weakness, do homage to the brave and faithful.

And this leads me to say that, having never been a mere party politician, intriguing and wire-pulling to advance myself or others, I am not learned in the rubric of the thousand slang, unmeaning, and usually false party names to which our age gives birth. But I have been given to understand that there are to be two parties in the South called "National" and "State Rights Democrats." The word "national" having been carefully excluded from the Constitution by those who framed it, I never supposed it applicable to any principle of our government, and having been surrendered to the almost exclusive use, in this country, of the Federal consolidationists, I have ever myself repudiated it. But if a Southern "National Democrat" means one who is ready to welcome into our ranks with open arms, and cordially embrace and promote according to his merits, every honest Free-State man who reads the Constitution as we do, and will cooperate with us in its maintenance, then I belong to that party, call it as you may, and I should grieve to find a Southern man who did not.

But, on the other hand, having been all my life, and being still, an ardent "States Rights" man—believing "State Rights" to be an essential, nay, an essential, element of the Constitution, and that the one who thinks otherwise can stand on the same constitutional platform that I do, it seems to me that I am, and all those with whom I act habitually are, if Democrats at all, true "State Rights Democrats." Nothing in public affairs so perplexes and annoys me as these absurd party names, and I never could be interested in them. I could easily comprehend two great parties, standing on the two great antagonistic principles which are inherent in all things human: the right and the wrong, the good and the evil, according to the peculiar views of each individual; and was never at a loss to find my side, as now, in what are known as the Democratic and Republican parties of this country. But the minor distinctions have, for the most part, seemed to me to be factitious and factious, gotten up by cunning men for selfish purposes, to which the true patriot and honest man should be slow to lend himself. For myself, and for you, while I represent you, I shall go for the Constitution strictly construed and faithfully carried out. I will make my fight, such as it may be, by the side of any man, whether from the North, South, East or West, who will do the same; and I will do homage to his virtue, his ability, his courage, and, so far as I can, make just compensation for his toils and hazards and sacrifices. As to the precise mode and manner of conducting this contest, that must necessarily to a great extent depend upon the exigencies that arise; but of course I could be compelled by no exigency, by no party ties or arrangements, to give up my principles, or the least of those principles which constitute our great cause.

If the South has any desire to remain in the Union, and control it, she, as her safety requires that she should, in some essential particulars, if she does remain in it, must conciliate her Northern allies. She must be just, kind and true to all who are true to truth and to her. But if she determines, and whenever she determines, to throw off her Northern friends and dissolve this Union, I need scarcely say that I shall, without hesitation, go with her fully and faithfully. I do not for a moment doubt that, in or out of this Union, she can sustain herself among the foremost nations of the earth. All that she requires is the union of her own people, and happily they never were at any former period so united and harmonious as now. A homogeneous people, with our social and industrial institutions the same everywhere, and all our great interests identical, we should always have been united in our moral and political opinions and policy. The ambitious [illegible] of the host of brilliant men whose names adorn our annals have heretofore kept us apart. The Abolitionists have at length forced upon us a knowledge of our own position, and compelled us into union—a union not for aggression, but for defence; purely conservative of the Constitution and the constitutional rights of every section and of every man. The union of these States, from the Canadas to the Rio Grande, and from shore to shore of the two great oceans of the globe, whatever grandeur may encircle it, is but a policy and not a principle. It is subordinate to rights and interests. But the union of the slaveholders of the South is a principle involving all our rights and all our interests. Let that union be perfect and perpetual. It constitutes our strength, our safety and prosperity. Let us frown down every proposition that might seriously divide us, and present to our assailants from every quarter a solid and impregnable phalanx. Let us also give to the winds every thought of fear, every feeling of despondency, and fully comprehending, and humbly but resolutely asserting, our proud power in this confederacy, and throughout the world, let us develope and consolidate our resources, and devote ourselves manfully and hopefully to the accomplishment of the magnificent future that is within our reach.

There is nothing like philosophy. The editor of the Rome (N. Y.) *Sentinel* gives up Oneida County to the Republicans after this fashion: "By such election returns as we have received, we are inclined to the belief that the County and State have gone slightly Republican. The late hour our paper goes to press leaves us no time to comment; besides, we are otherwise too busily engaged, as we have our bundle of clothes under our arm, with a cotton pocket-handkerchief full of doughnuts over our shoulder, and are just leaving on foot for Salt River. Good bye!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee 1 P. M.—[illegible]—La Favorita.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—[illegible].

WALLACK'S THEATRE—[illegible].

[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—[illegible]—Indian Giant.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestrian.

CITY ASSEMBLY BUILDING—Campbell Minstrels.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship Vigo, hence for Liverpool, to-day, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

The Mails for California, and the South American ports on the Pacific, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 1 P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued This Morning, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter. Price, in wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Returns from 59 Counties of this State (all but three) show a majority for Morgan of 18,142.

The election for member of Congress in the [illegible] District of this State, (Putnam, Rockland and Westchester,) is at last decided. John B. Haskin, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, is elected over Kemble (Administration), by a majority of 39. Kemble's majority in Putnam and Rockland was 1,065; Haskin's in Westchester, was [illegible]; Haskin's majority, 39. To this will, probably be added 16 votes cast for "J. B. Haskin."

Returns from the Second and Third Congressional Districts in Wisconsin, as far as heard from, show a probability of the election of the Republican candidates. The Democratic candidate in the Third was ahead, with five counties to hear from, which at the last election gave a Republican majority more than sufficient to overcome the difference. C. C. Washburn is the candidate for the Second, and was so far ahead as to render his election certain.

In Michigan, the whole Republican State ticket is elected by from six to ten thousand majority. The State Senate will probably stand twenty-two Republicans to ten Democrats, and the House forty-six Republicans to thirty-three Democrats—a majority of twenty-five on joint ballot. The Congressional delegation is not yet decided.

The new Legislature of Indiana stands politically as follows: Opposition majority in the Senate, 2; Opposition majority in the House of Representatives, 13. Majority for the Opposition on joint ballot, 15.

The full vote of Massachusetts for Governor shows a plurality for Banks of 28,142. Mr. Banks' vote was [illegible]; for Beach (Dem.) [illegible]; for Lawrence (Am.) [illegible]. Banks' majority over all is 17,230.

The mails by the Royal Mail Steamship *America* reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. We give elsewhere such details as seem most important.

A dispatch from New-Orleans announces the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City*, on her return trip from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. She reports the transit as opened, though she brings no California mails, having made no connection on the Pacific side. [illegible] force, it is stated, had been dispersed, leaving the Isthmus clear of all obstructions to the transmission of passengers and mails. The latest previous accounts from the Isthmus report the work on the road as progressing quite favorably, every preparation being made for carrying the mails by the *Quaker City* [illegible] without loss of time.

By an arrival at New-Orleans on Saturday, it is ascertained that the bark Flash, from New-York, entered Coatzacoalcos River on the 18th October with a cargo for the Tehuantepec Company. A Swedish brig was lost on the 18th close at the mouth of the river; also, an English brig from St. Thomas to Minatitlan. The names of the vessels are not given. No lives were lost.

A Convention of the Slaveholders of the Eastern Shore of Maryland assembled at Cambridge, in that State, on Wednesday, to take into consideration the subject of the protection of Slave property, and counteracting the operations of the Abolitionists and their emissaries. Addresses were made by several prominent slaveholders, and resolutions were reported that Free Negroism and Slavery are incompatible with each other, and should not be permitted longer to exist in their present relations, and calling a General Convention of the State to meet in Baltimore, in June next, to devise some system to be presented to the Legislature of Maryland for the better regulation of the negro population of the State. A Committee was also appointed to draft an address to the people, setting forth the grievances under which the Slaveholders of the Eastern Shore labor. The Convention was still in session at last accounts.

A most outrageous murder was committed in Baltimore last night. A police officer named [illegible], about a month since, was killed by a notorious rowdy named [illegible], because he was the chief witness against the latter's brother on a charge of incendiarism. Another police officer named [illegible] was the principal witness for the prosecution in the trial of [illegible], who was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree. Last night [illegible] was shot dead in his own house, in the midst of his family, by another of the gang to which [illegible] belonged, named [illegible]. The greatest excitement prevails in regard to the affair, and the murderer stands a chance to be lynched.

The city of Tampa, Florida, has been almost depopulated by the ravages of the yellow fever and by the flight of alarmed citizens. The *Peninsular* says the town wears the appearance of a church-yard.

The ship *Cultivator*, Capt. Russell, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports having experienced a tremendous gale from E. S. E. on the 26th ult., when off Sable Island, on the northern edge of the Gulf Stream. The ship was [illegible] for 36 hours, [illegible]; twice her sails were instantly blown from the yards, her decks were swept, two boats stove, bulwarks washed away, and other damage done. This was the same gale in which the bark [illegible] was lost.

The conviction in the case of Michael Cancemi, was [illegible] by the Supreme Court General term, yesterday, and the judgment of the Court of Appeals, granting a new trial, was made the judgment of the Court. [illegible] stated that he should be tried in the Supreme Court Circuit on the first Monday in December next. It will be his fourth trial for the murder of Eugene Anderson.

Yesterday, 3,500 bales Cotton were sold at previous rates. Flour was heavy and languid. Wheat and Corn were in better request, the latter at firmer prices. Sugars were active and buoyant. Provisions, Naval Stores and Oils were lightly dealt in. [illegible] was quite freely purchased on speculation. Tobacco was salable and firm. Freights were somewhat [illegible].

An Important Southern Political Speech from Senator Hammond.

We publish in another column of this morning's TIMES what we consider a most remarkable and significant speech from Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina. It embodies a brief review of the Past, and a careful exposition of the Future, so far as the political condition and prospects of the Southern States are concerned. It is calm in its tone, clear and precise in its positions, and eminently judicial and dispassionate in its views of current events. Senator HAMMOND has always been a devoted follower of Mr. CALHOUN, and is wedded to the fortunes of South Carolina: what he says, therefore, may fairly be taken as the deliberate judgment of the reflecting class of ultra Southern politicians.

The most striking feature of Senator HAMMOND'S speech is, that he discards entirely all the absurd ultraisms by which the Fire-Eaters of the Slaveholding States have disgusted the country and brought undeserved odium upon the South. He repudiates the whole Pro-Slavery policy of the Administration, and rejects with contempt the various schemes which are popularly ascribed to the Southern States. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, while it affirmed the truism of Popular Sovereignty and reenacted the repeal of the obsolete Missouri Compromise, *misled* the South into the delusion that Kansas could be made a Slave State, and thus plunged the country into a false and useless issue and gave fresh life and vigor to the Abolition Party. Mr. HAMMOND says he thought from the first that the South itself ought to kick the Lecompton Constitution out of Congress,—and he voted for it only because the South then held a different opinion. The submission of that Constitution to the popular vote, sooner or later, was perfectly unavoidable,—and he was not in the least disappointed, or displeased, that they rejected it and refused to come into the Union upon such terms as were therein prescribed. So much for the Past.

In regard to the Future, he did not believe that a majority of the Southern people desired disunion, or looked to it—as he had done in the early part of his life—as essential to their safety. He conceded fully that the ascendancy of the Free States was permanently secured, and that it was hopeless for the Slave States to attempt to regain it, or even to reestablish their equality. The reopening of the Slave-trade could never be secured from Congress, and would be opposed by a majority of the South; he had himself abandoned the idea, though he once entertained it. Nor can any new territory be acquired wherein to plant new Slave States. Slavery can never succeed in Central America;—the eight or ten millions of natives who inhabit that country can neither be enslaved, exterminated nor admitted to the rights of citizenship;—and if these States were to come into the Union at all, it would be as Free States. To touch them in any way is to be contaminated. Nor has the South any more to hope for from Cuba. If annexed as Slave Territory she would only make two or three Slave States, and would not restore the equilibrium of the South,—while she would crush out our whole sugar culture, and afford a market for all the slaves of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland. If her slaves were to be *liberated*,—if in popular phrase Cuba were to be "Africanized,"—the sugar and cotton culture of Louisiana and Texas would be immensely benefited thereby. Under all these circumstances Mr. HAMMOND regards all the schemes for restoring the ascendancy or equilibrium of the Slave States, as utterly *visionary*. So far as numbers and political power are concerned, in the affairs of the Federal Union the South *must make up its mind to be and remain permanently in the minority*. And her security must lie in what he believes to be the *impossibility of bringing the North to concur* permanently in any line of policy that will subvert the Constitution and seriously damage the *South in the Confederacy*. He does not believe that this can be done. He does not believe that the Northern love for the negro will ever induce them to trespass upon the Constitutional rights of the Southern States. The South has already controlled and decided the policy of the Union in regard to the Tariff, Internal Improvements, and the United States Bank, and has established the policy of Slavery, as a domestic institution, not only against the North but against England and France and the whole world. And now all that the South has to do to preserve its rights *is to conciliate the North*. She must not throw off her Northern allies, nor refuse assent to the just and fair demands of the Northern people.

This is the substance of this extraordinary manifesto of Senator HAMMOND. It inaugurates *an entirely new Southern policy, dissipates the* fears and predictions of those Northern politicians who have looked for the restoration of *the African Slave-trade, the conquest of Cuba*, the annexation of Mexico and Central America, and the extension of Slavery over the Free *States of the North*, and paves the way for that union of the Democracy of the South and the North upon the platform of Senator DOUGLAS, which *offers, apparently*, the only chance of keeping the Republicans from power in 1860.

Senator HAMMOND does not see upon what issue the Republicans can rally in the next campaign. "*Will any one state*," he asks, "*the practical question*, IF WE OFFER THEM NONE, *and we have none to offer, upon which they are next to rally for the conquest of the South?*" Mr. H. unconsciously herein touches the secret of the power which the Republicans developed in 1856. If the South had "*offered*" no issue then—as they have none to offer now—the North could never have been united as it was in the Fremont campaign. They had no issues to start upon. But the South soon gave them issues in abundance. By the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—by the armed and ruffian invasion of Kansas—by the attempt to beat down the will of the people by brute force—and by the murderous assault upon a Senator of the United States for denouncing these high crimes, the South "*offered*" practical issues which could not fail to arouse and unite the people of the Northern States. The ammunition for that campaign was furnished wholly and gratuitously by the politicians of the Slaveholding States themselves. They have undoubtedly found out their great and grievous mistake by this time, and we infer from Senator HAMMOND'S declarations that they are not likely to repeat it.

We look upon this speech as one of great interest and importance. If its views are adopted and its advice followed by the South at large, it opens the way to that most desirable consummation, the suspension of the Slavery agitation, and the restoration of all sections and all interests to a condition of mutual forbearance and toleration.

A DOWNWARD STEP.—The *Journal of Commerce* says it has to regret the opposition of Administration Democrats in Illinois to Mr. DOUGLAS, because

"We could not shut our eyes to the fact that Mr. DOUGLAS had the support of the regular Democratic organization in his State, backed up by the masses of his party, and that, whether *right or wrong*, he was sustained by his political friends with but few exceptions, in his own political field."

Whether "right or wrong," Mr. DOUGLAS had the support of the regular Democratic organization; and, *therefore*, the *Journal* desired his success. There was a time when the *Journal* would have scorned thus to sink its own judgment of right and wrong in subserviency to any political organization whatever. But that was when it was an independent journal,—speaking its own sentiments, instead of echoing the decrees and doing the bidding of a political party.

Effect of the Douglas Triumph on the Presidential Campaign.

Now that the Fall elections are over, the elements of the coming Presidential contest will begin to crystallize. The whole North has pronounced against the Administration. Even Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Illinois, which gave their votes to Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, are now to be ranked with the Opposition. The President has not a single Northern State upon which he can rely for further support, or which could be rallied to the banner of the Administration. This is a fact of great importance to the Republicans and encourages them in the belief that they are sure of carrying the country in 1860. Such an unbroken series of triumphs as they have achieved this year, may well be regarded by them as indicating the approach of still greater victories hereafter.

But this prospect must not be accepted as free from all shadow of doubt. The triumph of DOUGLAS in Illinois is an incident of the greatest possible interest, and has quite as important a bearing upon the future of the Republicans as of the Democrats themselves. It may change the whole programme of the controversy. It certainly introduces an entirely new element into the canvass, as that canvass has been hitherto understood by the leading seers and prophets of the Republican Party. Gov. SEWARD, in his Rochester speech, proclaimed that the success of the Republican Party in 1860 was absolutely necessary in order to prevent the restoration of the Slave-trade, the establishment of Slavery in every portion of the federal territory in spite of the will of the people thereof, and the extension of Slavery into those States of the Union which are now free. He based this declaration upon the assumption that the Democratic Party of the whole country was inextricably committed to the claims and pretensions of the Pro-Slavery ultraists, and that no man of that party could repudiate these pretensions and refuse assent to the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, without being at once and forever repudiated by the Democratic Party of the country. It was upon this assumption that he based his argument in support of the ascendency of the Republican Party;—and if the assumption had proved to be sound, the whole community would have assented to the justice of his conclusion.

But the Illinois election has vitiated his argument. Senator DOUGLAS *does* repudiate the extreme pretensions of the Pro-Slavery Democracy of the Southern States. He refused his assent to the policy of the Administration. He denounced the pretension that a *Convention* could bind the people of Kansas to anything upon which they had not been directly and explicitly consulted. He repudiated the Southern claim that the people of a Territory had no right to decide upon the existence of Slavery among them until they came to form a State Constitution. He has planted himself, firmly and immovably, in opposition to the claims of the Democratic ultraists of the South, *and in favor of the principle of Popular Sovereignty*, as that principle has been understood and accepted by the Democracy of the *Northern States*. And in that position he has been sustained by the Democracy of Illinois, not only against the power and patronage of the Administration, but against the whole strength of the Republicans also. This result shows that, in the only State where this precise issue has been fairly made, Mr. DOUGLAS has been sustained, not only by the people at large, but also by the Democratic Party. It renders it, therefore, to say the least, extremely probable that the entire Democratic Party of the Free States will take ground with Senator DOUGLAS against the extreme *pretensions of the Administration*; and, if this proves to be so, then clearly the triumph of the Republican Party cannot be so essential to the preservation of the Free States from Slavery as Gov. SEWARD supposes.

But it may be said,—and Governor SEWARD, indeed, has already said it,—that *the South* will not permit the Democratic Party to take *any such position,—that the Southern States* will desert the party if it attempts to do any such thing. But this is impossible. *Where will the South go*, if it deserts the Democratic Party, for this or any other cause? It cannot go to the Republicans;—and it dare not form a new party, for that would be at once to throw the Government into Republican hands. When the South finds that the Northern Democracy *is thoroughly wedded to the doctrines of* DOUGLAS, and resolved to stand by him, it will make haste to take that position also, and will be very likely to present Mr. DOUGLAS as *its* candidate for the Presidency in 1860. The remarkable speech of Governor HAMMOND, of South Carolina, which we publish this morning, foreshadows the extreme probability of such an event. That speech virtually *surrenders everything*, as between the Slave States and the Free States, *to the North*, and abandons all hope of regaining that Southern ascendency which is generally supposed to be the dream of Southern politicians. *At the same time it counsels adherence to the* Union, and a reliance upon the Democracy of the Northern States for *protection of the* South against aggression. This speech, taken in connection with other movements, and with the inevitable necessities of their position, foreshadows to our minds the ready assent of the Democracy of the Southern States *to the* nomination of DOUGLAS for President.

The Republicans, therefore, will not be able to select their own ground for the engagement of 1860. They will find the Democracy occupying a very different position from that upon which the present Administration has pitched its camp. They will have to fight DOUGLAS instead of BUCHANAN—Popular Sovereignty instead of Lecompton-Conventionism—the *National* Democracy instead of the Southern, Pro-Slavery *sectionalism* which has hitherto usurped its name. It is obvious that this is a very different contest from that which they waged in 1856 or in 1858. If they nominate Governor SEWARD or Governor CHASE, they must take a step in advance of their opponents towards open Abolition or Anti-Slavery. If they shrink from this and fall back upon Governor BANKS, Colonel FREMONT or Judge READ, they abandon the ground of principle and make the contest one of men. In any event, therefore, the result of the Illinois election has done more to embarrass the Republicans and encourage the Democrats than any incident of the Fall campaign. The Committee will watch the movements of both parties with increased interest.

Emancipation in Russia.

It is perhaps unfortunate for the progress of virtue that the world has always measured the greatness of men less by the good than the harm that they have done. A great warrior appears once in a thousand years upon the earth, deluges its fields with the blood of millions of victims to his ambition, and the world calls him "Great." Another achieves a proud position by intrigue, maintains it by violence, and sacrifices the rights of millions to the object of perpetuating it—and he is also "Great." If, however, the world does not complain of the promiscuous application of this affix to the names of men whose chief claim to approbation is the unscrupulous character of their courage, public opinion will at least insist on defining for itself the meaning and the value of this titular distinction. If it is only necessary to achieve wonderful and uncommon things in order to be great, then there must be various grades of greatness, and those grades must, if we would be just, be recognized and honored according to their inherent merits. If he is great who establishes a nation or destroys a nation by force of arms, he is greater who refines and purifies a nation by moral teaching. If he is great who debases a whole people to serve his own personal ambition, he is far greater who elevates a whole people for the sake of humanity.

It is the misfortune of civilization to be ever dazzled by the light that is nearest. We are apt to be caught more readily by the transient glitter of the tinsel which is close at hand than by the steady shining light which is far off—notwithstanding that the one soon fades and dies to leave us in darkness, while the other remains to guide us long after the tinsel is forgotten. And so it is that an individual like NAPOLEON III. attracts so much of the public observation, while a man like ALEXANDER II., of Russia, is all but overlooked. And yet if greatness is to be measured, as we believe it should be, by its moral effect upon society—by the good which it works for mankind—ALEXANDER better deserves the appellation of "Great" than NAPOLEON. It is, perhaps, more natural for us than for other nations to entertain an instinctive dislike to autocracy; but when it is remembered that NAPOLEON is really as much an Autocrat in France as ALEXANDER is in Russia, and that while NAPOLEON has been busying himself with schemes of personal aggrandizement, ALEXANDER has been occupied in conferring freedom upon nearly fifty millions of persons, a comparison of the merits of the two absolute monarchs becomes easy and even agreeable.

And a more momentous question than that which is now receiving its solution at the hands of the Emperor of Russia, has not frequently been presented to the world. It is a social revolution, pregnant with consequences of which the boldest visionary might well fail to form an adequate idea. The principle of serfdom, which, properly regarded, may be said to form the basis of all government in Russia, has existed in that country for several centuries. It is known to have been deeply rooted there long before the Eleventh Century. Its burdens appear to have been heaviest immediately after the Tartar Invasion, and to have been successively and materially diminished under all the monarchs of Russia since PAUL. Still, those burdens were extremely heavy when ALEXANDER II. ascended the throne, as a brief glance at some of the facts of the case will show.

As originally established in Russia, by usage rather than by law, the serf belonged, body and soul, to the master; even more so, indeed, than the African negro now belongs to the master in our Southern States. His life was at any moment subject to the will of his owner. He could not leave the estate on which he was born without the permission of his lord. If he obtained such leave, his earnings were his master's, who received a certain *obrock* from all the serf gained by his labor. He could be scourged, maltreated in any way, or tortured at the will of the fellow-creature who owned him. He was thoroughly an animal, of the same grade as a horse or a dog. And this system, it must be remembered, weighed upon a race of men vastly superior in intellectual capacity to the African—men who, though remaining serfs, have risen to be artists, and merchants, and who commonly display an aptitude—which, in connection with a state of Slavery, is truly wonderful—for all descriptions of acquirements.

It is very true that the idea of emancipating *the serfs did not originate with the present* ruler of Russia. Many of his predecessors had sought, according to the light that was in them, to ameliorate the condition of that numerous class, and several Emperors at various *periods entertained projects for the abolition* of the system; but the efforts of the former, like all half-way measures, were of little permanent effect, while the plans of the latter being violently opposed by the nobility, were never pushed to execution. Even as the Princess OLGA embraced Christianity but could not introduce it into Russia, while VLADIMIR did both, so the several monarchs who, at different ages of Russian history, endeavored to abolish serfdom in the only country in Europe which maintained the system in spite of Christianity, passed successively away and left this great work for the Emperor ALEXANDER and for this wonderful century. BORIS, in 1605, attempted to introduce into Russian policy an acknowledgment of the rights of serfs to freedom. SCHUISKOY also endeavored *to obtain a recognition of the same principle*; but the nobles were then so violently opposed to the measure that it was abandoned. PETER, with a view to do away with some of the evils of serfdom, prohibited the transfer of serfs apart from the land on which they were born; but he appears to have taken up this matter with a lukewarmness that was unusual with him, and his ukase soon fell into neglect, and was not generally regarded. This reform was, however, established by the Emperor NICHOLAS, who, grasping the subject more seriously and energetically, distinctly prohibited the transfer of serfs apart from the [illegible]. PETER, however, if he was indifferent on that subject, was exceedingly in earnest when he prohibited the separation of husband and wife, or parent and child, in the transfer of serfs—and his decree in that matter has never required reassertion in Russia. PAUL, also, by limiting the *toil* of the serf for his master to three days in the week, further contributed to the amelioration of the evils of serfdom, and the first ALEXANDER was strongly in favor of a total emancipation of the serfs.

But, as the reader knows, it was reserved for the young, but wise, and apparently excellent man who now fills the throne of Russia to effect, by one sweeping and general act, a revolution which, if we mistake not, will make its effects ultimately felt far beyond the limits of that Empire. The change is, perhaps, not less distasteful to the nobles now than it was in the reign of ALEXANDER I. But his nephew has permitted no obstacle to interfere between him and a purpose which he believes to be due to humanity and to the best interests of his kingdom. He has marched directly onwards, leveling all the selfish prejudices which presented themselves in his path. He appears to have done the thing temperately but firmly, and to have suffered no principle but that of conscious duty to guide him.

The immediate effects of this revolution will be manifold, and can scarcely fail to be beneficial. The labor which was grudgingly bestowed by serfs toiling for others will be cheerfully given to the earth by freemen working for their own advancement. Agriculture, which has been less prosperous in Russia than in any country in Europe, will, as a natural result, receive a new and a strange stimulus. The lien which bound the serf to the soil by coercion will be broken, but will be exchanged for a bond of affection which will hold him all the more closely to his *country*. The permission which freedom confers upon him for the first time to leave his native soil at pleasure, will only cause his affection for it to take the deeper root. The revolution which elevates him from the degrading position of a chattel to the free agency of manhood, will also convert him from an indifferent spectator to an active and energetic guardian of his country's destiny. The prospects of these changes, regarded in connection with the extensive range of the Emperor's railway policy, open indeed a vast, an immense premise of future prosperity for Russia, which may well indeed point to that country as likely to occupy a destiny scarcely inferior to our own. Progress once entered on as heartily as it has been begun in Russia is not easily stayed or turned back, and all free countries will watch with constantly-increasing interest the future development of events in that vast Empire. And in the meanwhile, to conclude with the reflection with which we set out, let us express the fervent hope that the future course of ALEXANDER II. will be such as to confirm to him the title, which he has so far fairly earned, of a great man.

The Revival in Real Estate.

There are unmistakable signs that a new speculation in real estate is brewing, which will probably send up the prices of real estate to a much higher point than they have reached in many years, if not higher than they have ever risen. There is everything to discourage capitalists from investing in real estate on this island, in the enormous taxes which are yearly levied on property of all kinds, in the fraudulent assessments for opening streets, the wretched mismanagement of the City Government, and the uncertainty as to the character which a street or avenue may assume after it has been opened. But with all these disadvantages there are the certainties of a rapidly-extending population, contracted City limits, and the splendid realities of magnificent fortunes made by purchasers of real estate during the past thirty years. Lots which sold at $200 to $300 ten years ago, are now selling at $5,000; and lots which could have been purchased at $2,000 would now be regarded as cheap at $20,000. What has been once may be again, and the same rush to get hold of a piece of real estate for speculative purposes, which has been witnessed here at intervals during the past twenty years, will doubtless be witnessed again. The signs are indicative of our being on the verge of another surge, and there are thousands of adventurers eagerly waiting for an opportunity to launch their barks on the sea of speculation, that they may float on to fortune at the first turn of the tide. An old gentleman, who had become a millionaire by the accidental purchase of a cabbage garden, which happened to become a fashionable part of the City, gave it as his opinion that the safest and surest way of becoming rich in New-York was "to get hold of a snug piece of property and keep it." The rule is a very excellent one, and there can be no doubt that any one who follows it will be sure of becoming a millionaire, if the piece of property he gets hold of is large enough and he holds it long enough. But we doubt if speculators in real estate in the long run make more money than any other class of speculators, while the effect upon the *public welfare of real estate speculations is more prejudicial* and permanent than that of any other kind of speculation whatever. It has a tendency to check the growth of the City, and diverts a large population to other places, which would otherwise be sure to find its way here; for speculators in real estate, like all other operators for a rise, never know when they have reached the stopping point, and they aim at such *exorbitant prices* that they put an end to the demand for their commodity. Great as the growth of this City has been during the past *ten years*, it would no doubt have been much larger but for the speculators in lots, who have driven thousands of business men across the river to Brooklyn, to Jersey City, Westchester and the railroad and river-towns within thirty or forty miles of Wall-street. So far as the revival in real estate betokens a return of confidence on the part of our capitalists, and a general resumption of business, the movement is a most encouraging one, and to be regarded with satisfaction; but there has been an evident attempt to stimulate speculation and create an unnatural excitement, by exaggerated reports of immense fortunes realized by the purchase of City lots, *which wears anything* but a healthy and prosperous aspect. A correspondent sends us an exceedingly glowing account of the present prospect of real estate speculation, and insists that "at no time during the past seventy years have there been so many elements at work calculated to produce an immense rise in real estate." It may be so, but the only elements that can cause a rise of real estate on this Island are an increase of population, an efficient and economical City Government, and the general revival of trade in all the departments of business. Every intelligent capitalist is competent to decide for himself what the chances of these elements working together are, and will act accordingly.

FREE FERRIES.—The Bostonians have got up an "agitation" on the subject of "free ferries," the object of it being to make the ferries between Boston and East Boston free to the public. The proposition is a novel one, but as it is only intended to connect two disevered parts of the City, we do not see why a free ferry is not just as proper as a free bridge. The subject may in time be agitated here, but there is no other City in the world which has so great a number of ferries, nor is there one where they are so absolutely necessary. The great difficulty in the way of free ferries here, however, would be to decide who should bear the expense of them, whether New-York or the neighboring cities with which they connect us. But when that time arrives [illegible]

[illegible] the whole [illegible] ferries will probably [illegible] City to find a resting [illegible] where. Free ferries we cannot expect at present, but our Brooklyn neighbors think they have a right to ask for [illegible] ries than they have now.

Congressional Emblems.

The castings of the bronze balustrade [illegible] stairs for the new Capitol at Washington have recently been completed in Philadelphia, and their magnificence and beauty are extolled by the Philadelphia journals. The emblematic figures which have been [illegible] in the balustrade are:

"A buck at full speed, a spread-eagle [illegible] the bald-headed kind, a black eagle [illegible] raised wings and open talons; a boy [illegible] rattlesnake; a pigeon's nest [illegible] young birds in it and the mother [illegible] two fine figures of Cupids, in [illegible] the scroll-work."

Here is a great [illegible] Enchiridion of [illegible] Capt. Meigs, under whose [illegible] were executed, will [illegible] explanation to Congress. [illegible] full speed is evidently [illegible] sent old Buck on the [illegible] the pigeon's nest is a [illegible] typical of the manner in which [illegible] public functionaries feather their own nests. The boy recoiling from a rattlesnake [illegible] less, an emblem of an unworthy Administration, like the present one, recoiling from [illegible] an expression of public opinion as has been made during the present week. The boy may be Mr. BUCHANAN and the rattlesnake DOUGLAS—or, possibly, it may typify [illegible] *rarissima avis in terra*, a member of Congress recoiling in horror from a tempter who offers him a bribe.

As for the two Cupids, in different positions, unless they are intended to represent the North and the South, which are generally in different positions, we do not know what they mean, though they may be intended to express the idea that there is generally a good deal of cupidity in Congress. The Bald Eagle is, of course, our old friend, whose presence anywhere needs neither apology nor explanation.

As to the artistic merits of the [illegible] balustrade, one of our Philadelphia neighbors says that "Lord NAPIER eulogized it as equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind he had ever seen in Europe." That settles the matter. There's nothing more to be said on the subject.

A BAD SYMPTOM.—It is rumored that a new Douglas paper is to be started at Washington. There is no surer way to kill a candidate for the Presidency. More politicians die of [illegible] than of any other disease, except, possibly, the [illegible]. If Mr. DOUGLAS [illegible] in 1860 he would do well to dissuade his friends from pushing him. The people have a constitutional aversion to being [illegible] into going their own way.

What New-Yorkers Will [illegible]

An observing Englishman remarked [illegible] taking a look over our City, that if New-Yorkers would stand the destruction of the Battery, they would stand anything. [illegible]

[illegible]

Academy of Music.

The revival of Mme. GAZZANIGA last [illegible] drew forth a magnificent house—as crowded as any Piccolomini night, and fully as enthusiastic. [illegible]

[illegible]

The bill last night contained "[illegible]" and the fourth act of "La Favorita." [illegible]

[illegible]

To-day there will be a grand Matinée, with [illegible] artists—[illegible]

[illegible]

READINGS OF DICKENS' CHRISTMAS WORKS.—Mr. DE CORDOVA will complete his Course of Readings at Clinton Hall, this evening, with "The Cricket on the Hearth."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—We lay before our readers an article on the [illegible], from the NEW-YORK TIMES, for two reasons. [illegible]

[illegible]

Please ask the gentlemen of the Press to publish this letter, that my pupils may know where I am.

THEODORE EISFELD.

The City Cab System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let me further suggest, as you have this matter in hand, that the evils we now labor under in ... are far less than those of a few years past ... and this, I take it, is owing to the gradual ... of the law, and the growing disposition to ... own bargain—which is the only true ...

The one-horse cabs you speak of were abundant in ... not long since, and have been abandoned ... to our case or our laws. [They were ... unregulated.]

... lived in a small town where no law regulated ... and the consequence was, that eager ... were ready to take me, with civility, at a low price ...

Yours, &c., AN OLD MERCHANT.

PERSONAL.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes: "We have had a successful appearance at the Opera Comique of a new candidate for fame, ... Warot. Six months ago he was a clerk ... Bank; somebody discovered he had ... a voice in his throat, and ... He followed the advice, and now ... and increasing salary at the Opera Comique ..."

... *Spirit* says: "We are glad to see that the proposition for a reception to Paul Morphy, when he shall return to this country from Europe, has been ... with universal favor, and the chess-players of this City and Brooklyn intend to take the thing in charge. Mr. Morphy will not probably be able to return home before the Christmas holidays, as his meetings with Anderssen, Herr Von der Lasa, Napoleon III, and Staunton, if the latter can be crowded into it, will consume the best portion of November and December."

A noteworthy marriage took place in Hartford, a ... between two persons of high revolutionary ..., viz.: J. Warren Newcomb, Jr., great-grandson of General Joseph Warren, and Mary S., ... daughter of the late Dr. George Sumner, and great-grand-daughter of General Israel Putnam.

... *Gazette* announces that Djemal-Eddin, the son of Schamyl, who, after having been made prisoner, and passed several years of his life in Russia, where he received a European education, ... returned to his mountains, has ... at Soul Kadi.

... Ward, of Georgia, who was the President of the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention, has ... the position of United States Minister to Turin, (not China, as stated,) made vacant by the resignation of Mr. John M. Daniel, of ..., the former Editor of the Richmond *Examiner*.

... of Pennsylvania, has issued his ... announcing the election of John M. ... of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania ... years from the first Monday of December.

... *Herald* says: "Miss Murch, the ... *Memoirs of Hedley Vicars*, has ... with acceptance at Kelk Hall, ..."

... Ticknor & Fields have sold twenty-five thousand ... *Courtship of Miles Standish* ... published on Oct. 16, which gives thirteen ... a sale at the rate of about two thousand ...

... of Boston, recently injured by an accident at Lowell, has been pronounced ...

Sir Frederick Williams had a public reception in Portland, ... made a speech.

It is rumored that Count Cavour is preparing ... of the most democratic kind, with which he ... to be identified.

... Kimberly has been reading "Miles Standish" ... and "Two Millions" in New-Haven.

... OF THE COMET.—Professor ..., of Harvard, explains the cometic ... as follows: "While planets and comets ... move about the sun, and are attracted ... by a law of force, which varies inversely ... the distance from this centre—the ... of the tail move under the influence of a ... which follows the very same law as gravitation ... The form of the ... tail describes an ... orbit of its own ... by the sun, so that its convexity is turned toward the sun ... The forms of the tails of the comets of 1680, 1744, and of the present year, computed by this theory, have been found to coincide remarkably with observation, although they were of the most distinctly various characters.

News of the West.

... MEETING ... KENTUCKY ...

... LAWRENCEBURG ... Oct. 27.

... the State of Kentucky ... by a ... of ... from Indiana, on ... of aiding slaves to escape from bondage, ... at Brandenburg, and, together with his son, CHARLES ... BELL, lodged in the jail at that town. The people of this county were very much excited about it at the time, and several large parties were formed for the purpose of rescuing Mr. BELL and his son. But from some cause or other all these expeditions failed. In the meantime two older sons of Mr. BELL returned home from California. Major HORACE BELL, previous to his leaving California, had served in Nicaragua under Gen. WALKER, and had the reputation of a gentleman of courage, energy and daring. He and his brother, JOHN BELL, determined to liberate their father and brother. Accordingly, in broad daylight, without any assistance, they crossed the river, went up through the town to the jail, demanded the keys, which were refused, forced the doors, and brought the prisoners in safety to Indiana. This occurred a few months ago. The Kentuckians of course felt very deeply the rebuke thus given to their boasted chivalry. Their mortification could only be soothed by the apprehension of the actors in this heroic exploit. A reward of $1,500 was offered for Major BELL, or $2,000 for both the offenders.

The Bells remained in that vicinity. On Saturday last, during the progress of the ... Fair, Major BELL was ... Louisville, without any process from this State, ... in waiting. ... Mr. BRADEN, one of the City Council, ... down to the boat and forbade the officers going over. BELL was taken, however, to ... Louisville, whence, early on Sunday morning, he was taken by the officers to Brandenburg and lodged in jail.

The excitement consequent on this proceeding was very intense. Large indignation meetings were held in New-Albany and Corydon on Saturday night and Sunday. The citizens were addressed by Judge OTTO, Judge ... and others. A determination was evinced on all hands to rescue Mr. BELL, if possible. If Indiana suffered this additional wrong to go unredressed, the citizens of our State, living along the Kentucky border, were no longer safe. The excitement was so great in New-Albany that it was difficult to get an expedition properly organized with the proper kind of men. On Monday evening, however, a party of seventy-five men, well armed, headed by J. P. SMITH, of that city, left for the scene of action on board the steam ferry-boat *Adelaide*.

The scene presented on board the *Adelaide* defies description. Here were pistols, bowie-knives, muskets, double and single barrel shot-guns; in fact, every description of weapons that could be imagined. For miles below New-Albany the men on board kept firing, at intervals, and it was with difficulty that they could be restrained by the officers. Inside of the cabin some were loading, some picking flints, others fixing caps and screwing up locks. Bayonets and old swords were brandished about, to the imminent peril of those who came too near. A few had "wooded up" before they came aboard, and were in fine glee. But as a general thing the company were remarkably civil, considering the time and the occasion. There was no liquor on board, and what was brought on in flasks was promptly destroyed by the officers.

A company from Corydon was to meet the New-Albany boys at Tobacco Landing, two miles from this place, and about five from Brandenburg. On leaving New-Albany the shouts were "loud and long drawn out." A deafening cheer came up from the thousands on the shore. As they approached Brandenburg all was quiet on board. As the *Adelaide* rounded to at Tobacco Landing no bell was rung, and not a word was spoken. No signal-fire blazed on the shore, and complete silence reigned. A pistol shot was fired on board, and immediately answered from the shore. Then, one after another, dark looking figures hurried down the shore, till the party on board was increased by about forty men, all well armed and equipped. I could not help thinking how much the scene resembled the meeting of confederates in a marauding party.

Along the Kentucky shore, a bar puts out nearly the whole way from Brandenburg to the Tobacco Landing, rendering embarkation at that side almost impossible. Accordingly, at about 2 o'clock A. M., the party were landed upon the opposite side, and started for Brandenburg on foot. The *Adelaide*, after lying at the Tobacco Landing the length of time agreed upon, steamed down to the town just as the foremost party gained the outskirts of the town, and stationed herself in front of the place with about 30 men on board, and a swivel. A large party of the Brandenburgers came down to the shore to resist the landing of a party from the boat, firing a few random shots. The party on board were restrained from discharging the swivel at them with much effort on the part of the officers in command. No demonstration, however, was made, and soon after daylight she went up and took the land parties on board a few miles above the town.

A council of war was held. Mr. SMITH and Mr. BELL thought nothing further could be done, but Mr. CANNON, of Jeffersonville, whose energy and promptness cannot be praised too highly, determined to make one more effort, and as the men were more than ready, the *Adelaide* was put about again, and ran down close by the town, and anchored out in the river, while Mr. CANNON and Mr. GREGG, of the N. A. *Tribune*, went over in a skiff. Mr. C. told them that the honor of our State had been trampled upon; that they had a large (?) force before the town; that they would blow up the old jail and everything else unless satisfactory terms were made at once. A meeting of the citizens was held in the Court-house, and a Committee appointed to confer with the Indianians. Messrs. CANNON, AUSTIN and GREGG were sent from our side. As a preliminary condition, the *Adelaide* withdrew, though not till she got on board a good supply of bread, cheese, crackers, &c., from the beleaguered town.

The following is the treaty entered into by the conflicting powers: Major BELL was to be brought in immediately, a hearing before a justice was to be had, and held to a small bail, whose bonds responsible men would fill, so that he could return to New-Albany by the next boat; a petition was to be immediately made out by the citizens, asking Governor MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, to quash the proceedings against all the BELL family.

It is to be hoped that Governor MOREHEAD will grant the petition, and this unfortunate difficulty will be settled. The officers of the ferry boat who hurried her over with BELL, when he was taken at New-Albany, have been held to bail in $500 each. Governor WILLARD stated that he would send a requisition to Governor MOREHEAD for the policemen who kidnapped Mr. BELL, as soon as the names could be procured. This has been done, and we hope that prompt justice will be administered. E. S. C.

BELL has been released on bail.

Governor Stewart, of Missouri, has appointed the 25th day of November as a day of thanksgiving. The Governors of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin have designated the same day.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES—Nov. 6.

A Literary Department will hereafter form a prominent feature in the WEEKLY TIMES, comprising original and selected Literary Articles, Poetry, and Reviews

POETRY.—A Woman's Question, by Adelaide Ann Proctor. Rhyme and Reason—a facetious squib.

LITERARY.—Extracts from Carlyle's new work "Frederick the Great"—The King of Prussia's Grenadier. Jung Bahadoor's Love-Token. How to Talk English. Chinese Bridges. Visit to a Chinese City. Labor and Dishonesty. The Young Lady and Household Duties. The Human Thermometer. Eloquence of the Bar. Not exactly Hypocrites. Reflections. Literary Items.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Witchcraft and Agriculture. Prussic Acid. Artificial Hatching. Cultivation of Paraguay Tea. Prejudices of Farmers. Depth for Setting Trees. What England pays in one year for Manure. How to plant Roses.

SCIENCE.—New Treatment of Croup. Arterial Blood. Smooth-Bore Arms. Dynamascopy. Silk-Worms. Photography. Oxygenized Water. The New Metal Aluminum. The Stereoscope. Miscellaneous Items.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—The Lesson of the Elections. Our Fall Business. Future of Mexico. British Colonies. Relations with New-Granada. Our Central American Relations.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.—The Republican Triumphs in New-York, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan and Wisconsin. Vote for Governor in New-York—State and City. Members of Congress Elected on Tuesday.

FILLIBUSTERISM.—Proclamation of the President against Walker's new Project. Official Statement of the Views of the Government on Central American Affairs.

THE NEW TRANSIT GRANT.—Full particulars of the Van Dycke and Wallace Contract.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.—Advices two weeks later from California, Oregon, and British Columbia.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Latest news from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

SOUTH AMERICA.—General Outline of the latest intelligence.

FRASER'S RIVER.—Interesting and authentic Statement of the Gold Prospects.

MEXICO.—Particulars of the Great Battle at La Parada.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.—Government Affairs.

EUROPE.—Summary of the Latest News. The London *Times* on French Consuls in England—a Queer Affair. Particulars of the Loss of the American ship *Antelope*. Account of the Burning of the *Austria* by Capt. Renaud of the French ship *Maurice*.

DOMESTIC NEWS.—Summary of Intelligence from all parts of the Union.

NEW-YORK CITY.—Summary of the Week, for New-York and the Suburbs.

PERSONAL.—Gossip concerning the movements of notable persons.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—Condensed Items of General News.

OBITUARY.—Deaths of distinguished persons during the week.

AGRICULTURAL.—The New-York Live-Stock Market, prepared expressly for this paper. Movements of Produce in the New-York Market during the week. Breadstuffs. Provisions. General Agricultural Intelligence. Latest Market Reports by Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL.—Money Affairs. Sales at the Stock Exchange. General Remarks.

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An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*

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BIRTHS.

NICOLAY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock, the lady of Albert H. Nicolay of a son.

MARRIED.

BULKLEY—HILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, EDWARD ... to JOSEPHINE HILSON, all of this City.

WAY—BENTLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, by the Rev. A. Van Nest, Mr. WILLIAM B. WAY to JANE BENTLEY, formerly of Troy, N. Y.

Troy papers please copy.

ROCKAFELLOW—WALTON.—In Brooklyn, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 28, by the Rev. R. K. Rogers, Mr. WILLIAM H. ROCKAFELLOW, of New-York, to Miss ADRIANA C., eldest daughter of Charles Walton, Esq., of the former place.

UNDERHILL—FINDLAY.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Nov. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert B. Poot, JOHN F. UNDERHILL, of New-York to HANNAH FINDLAY, daughter of ... Findlay, Esq., formerly of Westchester County, N. Y.

NEELY—DELAFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 4, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Mr. ..., HENRY A. NEELY, of Rochester, to MARY ... DELAFIELD.

BROWNELL—BARKER.—At Albany, ... on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at the residence of the Hon. Samuel B. Woolworth, by the Rev. J. N. Campbell, LEWIS BROWNELL, Esq., of this City, to Miss ... BARKER, of ...

...

BABCOCK—HUBBELL.—In ..., on Thursday, Nov. 4, by the Rev. Dr. ..., Mr. JAMES F. BABCOCK, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss ... HUBBELL, daughter of C. B. Hubbell, Esq., of the former place.

MINOR—SMITH.—At New-London, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Field, ROBERT C. MINOR, of New-York, to ISABEL A., daughter of Orrin F. Smith, Esq.

DIED.

BLACK.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 5, after a short illness, ELIZA BLACK, wife of John Black, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, ANN MORRIS, No. 129 Orchard-st.

MILLER.—In this City, M. CARRIE, wife of Ira Osmore Miller, Esq., aged 24 years.

Portland, Me., papers please copy.

BRAILSFORD.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 5, JULIA, wife of William Brailsford, of Georgia, and daughter of Eliza and the late Owen Wardell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st., on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BAKER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, ALFRED BAKER, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, together with the officers and members of the Eighth Company National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Anson Baker, No. 242 4th-st., (Washington-square,) on Saturday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

GOULD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, of consumption, FRANCIS E. GOULD, in the 19th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his father, Thomas C. Gould, No. 43 Tompkins-st. His remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

BEAMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 5, Capt. E. M. BEAMAN, formerly of bark *Hudson*, aged 44 years.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 5, ELIJAH WILSON, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Nov. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Gates and Ralph avs., Brooklyn.

DWIGHT.—At Morrisania, on Thursday, Nov. 4, Miss M. A. DWIGHT, aged 52 years, formerly of this City.

ROBINS.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Friday morning, Nov. 5, NATHAN ROBINS, in his 76th year.

His friends and those of the family are invited to accompany the remains from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to Greenwood on Monday morning, Nov. 8, at ... o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance.

DEVAN.—At Nyack, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, ANNIE FULLER DEVAN, daughter of Thos. T. and ... E. Devan, aged 11 months and 16 days.

EIGHTH NATIONAL GUARD—COMPANY NOTICE.—The members of this command are requested to meet at the Armory on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in citizen dress, to attend the funeral of ALFRED BAKER, late a member of this corps. H. C. SHUMWAY, Captain.

C. E. BOSTWICK, Orderly.

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BALTIMORE—Southwest corner Baltimore and South sts.
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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress; understands chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 179 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a first-rate chambermaid and excellent laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting. Best City reference given; 3½ years in her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-aged woman; can take care of an infant from its birth; has 12 years' experience in same capacity; unexceptionable City references can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing, or to do plain sewing; has good City reference; has lived two years in her last place. Call at No. 151 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress and to assist in the chamberwork. The best of City reference can be given from her last places. Apply to No. 89 32d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress or chambermaid; would mind children and sew. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived 3 years. No objection to the country. Call at No. 384 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family, or to do general housework. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 165 1st-av., between 9th and 7th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 19th-st., candy store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A WIDOW WITHOUT CHILDREN, would be glad to get a room in a quiet family, where she could pay part of the expense in sewing or in teaching two or three small children. The best of City reference given. Address E. B., Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as laundress in a private family; is honest and obliging, and can offer the most satisfactory City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 200 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as first-class cook. Has good City reference. Apply at 4 Garden-row, 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG LADY wishes some honorable employment; would like to learn the millinery business, or attend a store, or occupy her time in any way which will secure her a moderate [illegible] and can make herself useful. Satisfactory references given and required. Address, or call on A. E., No. 171 West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION; she is a most excellent cook; understands baking and pastry; she is a good laundress; she has lived in good families, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 394 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady or travel to any part of Europe. Inquire at the Employment Office No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av., for three days. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT and tidy Protestant girl as chambermaid; has the best of City reference as to capability and integrity; will be found a person of excellent disposition, very efficient and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION; she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 73 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; one who understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 30 Bleecker-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress in a respectable family; she would also act in the capacity of governess, or any other light work. No objection to travel. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTABLE and trustworthy woman; understands meats, soups, poultry, &c.; makes bread, biscuit, plain cake, puddings; washes and irons good; is particularly neat and efficient. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; is a good baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best City reference from her last employers. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; lately from the old country; good home more of an object than wages; good reference. Call at No. 66 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch lady, in a small family, to do general housework and plain cooking; wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply, for three days, at No. 366 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker. Has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., 5th floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 265 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Has the best City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON, a situation in a private family, as first-class laundress; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take care of an infant or invalid; no objection to go in the country; City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands games and soups, and all kinds of pastry and desserts. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 237 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quite capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to travel. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 19th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place; was brought up in England. Can be seen at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family in Brooklyn. Call on or address M. A. C., No. 83 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; can assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family. Best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 116 Monroe-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (TOGETHER PREFERRED) by two respectable young women as cook and laundress; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 433 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 496 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or as waitress. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 81 25th-st., in candy store, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION in a small private family, or to attend on an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 125 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or fine washer; can be highly recommended by the family she has just left. Call at No. 132½ 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands her business; good cook and good baker. Can be seen, for three days, at No 137 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-CLASS German Protestant chambermaid and waitress, and a first-class lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family by a Protestant woman who can furnish the best of references. Call, or address, ANN BROOKS, first floor, No. 170 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in the washing of two or three females; the best of City references can be given. No. 120 East 20th-st.

MRS. REYNOLDS, SICK NURSE, NO. 125 East 35th-st., corner of 3d-av., 3d floor.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINGLE man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter; and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address D. S., Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY and highly recommended, Protestant young man, 20 years of age, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, and a careful and competent driver; has always done the work of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging, sober, steady and industrious; wages moderate. Can be seen at his last employer's, T. J. Crowen, Esq., northeast corner of Broadway and 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by an industrious single Protestant young man; has been long experienced in the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, and is a good, careful driver; would go to any part of the country, and make himself as useful as he can; unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 38 4th-av., or address C. B., Box No. 132 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young unmarried man, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with the most respectable families in the City, who will be happy to recommend him. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. KERR'S, No. 746 Broadway; or address T. R., waiter, as above.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man, to take care of horses and drive; he understands the management of flowers; if wanting, he can be well recommended by his last employers. Can be seen at Mr. Powel's livery stable, until engaged, in Henry-st., between Cranberry and Middagh sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; just arrived from Europe; has good references. Call for two days at No. 159 Grand-st., or address W. S., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR [illegible], in a merchant's or banker's office, by a young man who has had considerable experience in one of the first commercial houses, and can produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to character and abilities. Address J. W., Box No. 2,139 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is not afraid to work; would make himself generally useful, if required; the best of City reference from his last employer, where he has lived with for the last 5 years. Call at No. 181 West 20th-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business. Has good references, and no objection to make himself generally useful. Understands milking and taking care of a furnace. Address R. O., Box No. 208, Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, who has received a pretty good education, wishes to obtain employment in a store; has been accustomed to driving in this City, and understands the management of horses. A note addressed to J. H., Box No. 130 Times Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, (English;) has the very best of reference for competency, neatness, sobriety and honesty; no objection to going with the carriage, and will make himself generally useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 263 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS porter, or any other respectable business; he can speak the German and English languages; is well acquainted in all parts of the City. Address J. L., Box No. 124 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT man and his wife to do the work on a place—the country preferred—including garden, horse, cooking, washing and ironing. Apply, after 2½ o'clock, at the Intelligence office No. 263 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND FOOTMAN, by a respectable young Englishman, of genteel appearance; understands the management of horses, and can drive if required; good City references. Address J. H., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches, and can produce the best of reference from his last employer's; has no objection to go to the country. Address A. B., Box 136 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TAILOR BY trade, a situation in a wholesale clothing store; willing to trim or do any work. Address I. P., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION to tend bar or open oysters, and to make himself useful about the house. Good reference given. Address D. H., Box No. 121 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, an Englishman (age 24,) is a good driver and knows the City well; can produce a good reference from his last employer. Address A. E., Box 140 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A single man, Scotchman; has had many years' experience in this country; can give good reference. Address K. M., or apply at SMITH'S seed store, 63 White-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A PRACTICAL MAN, to work a place on shares; there is 20 acres of good tillable land; comfortable house and out-buildings; peach orchard, and other fruit; he must be a man thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who will give security for the performance of his duties. Inquire of S. A. ANNESS, on the premises, Morristown, N. J., or of J. ANNESS, No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM about 30 miles from the City, the man as gardener and coachman, and to do general work on a small farm; the woman is wanted for general housework; Protestants preferred; good references required; and a fair salary will be given to competent persons. Address Box No. 219 Times Office, stating when an interview can be had.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron. None but those well acquainted with the duties above required need apply. Good references required and good wages paid. Apply today at No. 264 Bowery.

NOTICE.—A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY for a permanent engagement is open for a person of superior taste, to attend to the selection of patterns for a calico printing establishment. Address Box No. 2, General Post-Office, with references as to ability.

WANTED—AS COOK, A PROTESTANT WOMAN; one who thoroughly understands her business; none need apply without the best City references; English or Welsh preferred. Apply at No. 34 East 23d-st., on Monday, Nov. 8, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to take charge of a little girl of eight years. A young person who could be trusted, and who would act on principle, can find a plain, permanent home by addressing W., Box No. 3,887 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE general housework of a small family; must be a good washer and ironer, and know how to make bread; a good girl with first-rate references, may obtain a good place. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small family; must understand her business. Reference required. Apply at No. 22 LeRoy-st.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 369 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Parents and guardians can select a school or seminary, from $100 to $500 per annum. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT LADY, educated in France, and for several years a teacher in New-York, wishes an engagement as teacher of French, German and Italian; would take pupils in the suburbs of New-York, or engage as visiting governess; understands music, drawing, and the English branches. Address LINGUA, Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN OR vicinity, by a lady, qualified to instruct thoroughly in English, and in French and Music—a situation, as Teacher, in a private family. Advertiser's terms are moderate; or board for a lad of 13 would be considered as partly equivalent. Address GOVERNESS, at Mrs. Townsend's School, No. 83 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN ENGAGEMENT in the morning as teacher of the English branches, French, and Drawing, or would accept a resident situation, with board only as an equivalent, if the afternoons be allowed for another engagement. Address S. E. A., box No. 3,016 Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A gentleman qualified to instruct in the higher departments of English studies. He must be a resident teacher, and unmarried. No engagement can be made without a personal interview. The compensation is liberal. Address ACADEMY, Times Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GOVERNESS, by a lady competent to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, also in French and music; has no objection to the country; salary not so much an object as a quiet home. Address M. E. T., Box No. 119 Times Office.

MUSICAL.—A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, a good musician, desires a situation South or elsewhere, in a seminary or private family as teacher of piano, and singing if desired. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Times Office, or apply at No. 73 State-st., Brooklyn, corner of Henry.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, and other vacancies, at the U. S. School Agency, No. 293 Broadway; a German lady for a seminary in Connecticut. Schools for sale and transfer. Subscribers to the Agency should apply soon to E. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 293 Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS wish a room and bedroom, for which would be given instruction in French and music, and the use of a fine piano; would take charge of a house. Address E. N., Brooklyn Post-Office.

AN EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTOR DESIRES a situation in a private family, to teach French, German, Latin, Greek, Music and English branches. Best City references given. Address A. S., Box No. 208 Times Office.

A WELL-RECOMMENDED TEACHER OF Latin, Greek, Mathematics, German, &c., offers his services upon moderate terms. Will give references to families where at present engaged. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 165 Times Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO GO TO FLORIDA (lady preferred) to teach the children of a small family (only four) in the English branches and music, or the branches alone. Salary $150 a year and found. Apply at No. 183 Reade-st.

WANTED—IN A BOYS' SCHOOL, A GOOD DISCIPLINARIAN and teacher of elementary branches; salary $300 to $400 and board. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN THE thorough teaching of the English branches, wishes to instruct a few pupils at their own residences. Address TEACHER, bookstore, No. 152 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GOVERNESS, A SITUATION IN a family. Will teach music, drawing and French. Also, the usual English branches. No objections to go South. Apply, from 10 till 5, at No. 40 Morton-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, in a large town in the country, to give thorough instruction in the usual English branches, French and music. Apply for one week at No. 14 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ASSISTANT TEACHER. Address H. P. L., Box No. 142, Times Office, stating terms, experience, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF classics and mathematics is ready for a new engagement. Address TEACHER, Girard House, New-York.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 89 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMIES—New classes are constantly forming at Halsey's building, No. 356 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and Metropolitan Hall, No. 71 and 73 Newark-av., Jersey City. A grand soiree will be given at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY evening, Nov. 9. Wallace's band will attend.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 35 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 134 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.,
APPLETON BUILDING,
NO. 346 BROADWAY.

Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses; schools with pupils; parents with school circulars, and teachers with positions. Wanted, a principal for a western school; salary $800 to $1,200. Also, a classical and mathematical teacher for Canada, $1,000; a governess to go South to teach music, French and English, salary $300 and board. Other teachers wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 31 Bible House, Astor-place.
The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 31 East 16th-st. — J. H. TYNG.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN—COOPER INSTITUTE.—This School is now open for pupils, with increased accommodations and facilities for instruction.

The Lessons will be two, daily, (except Saturday,) from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clock.

The Lady Managers have arranged with Mr. T. Addison Richards, an artist of established reputation as a successful teacher, to take the entire charge of the School, giving instruction personally in Drawing and Painting in oil and water colors.

The Wood-Engraving classes will continue, as heretofore, under the supervision of Mr. H. W. Herrick.

In pursuance of the original plan of this School, all pupils intending to join Industrial Classes are charged but $3 per quarter for daily lessons.

The Lady Managers, in consequence of the large space at their disposal through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, have determined to receive a limited number of other pupils in the Drawing Classes, at the low rate of $10 per quarter.

Also classes for painting in oil and water colors. For further information, apply at the School. Orders received at the School for drawing and engraving on wood.

MRS. J. STURGES,
MISS MARY M. HAMILTON, } Executive
MRS. GEORGE CURTIS. } Committee.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—BY THE DESIRE OF some parties, and hoping to meet with success with the public in general, Mme. DON BERNARD (née de Rochlisermoy) will open on the 15th October, at her Young Ladies' Institute, No. 1 West 23d-st., Junction of Broadway and 5th-av., two special classes separate of the school, dedicated to those who are advanced and who wish to perfect themselves, Tuesdays and Fridays will be devoted to beginners. They will be benefited by the immense advantage of reciting in classes. Mme. Don Bernard has been the French teacher of Rutgers Institute. Testimonials of success given by the trustees will be presented to parents. Mme. Don Bernard may be seen from 9 to 2 o'clock.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 673 Broadway, corner 12th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Terms—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $120 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of E. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 29 Nassau-st.

MADAME AUGUSTA AND MONS. DE GRAND VAL have the honor to inform the ladies of New-York that their dancing-classes have begun, at their spacious rooms, No. 800 Broadway. Days of tuition, TUESDAYS and THURDAYS.

Also, Mme. AUGUSTA'S select Academy, No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Days of tuition, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. For particulars, apply at the Academies, on school days.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 8. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

A LADY, RESIDING IN A CENTRAL LOCALITY of South Brooklyn, whose afternoons are disengaged, wishes to meet with a lady, or ladies, who would require her services as instructress in modern English, French literature, writing, &c. Any lady whose education has been neglected, will meet with an efficient teacher and perfect privacy, by addressing R., Box No. 118 Times Office.

ACADEMY OF BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING and Arithmetic, No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. Gentlemen and boys who contemplate business will be thoroughly qualified at DOLBEAR'S Academy, by a practical book-keeper, to keep books by double entry, write a good business hand, and make mercantile calculations with great rapidity and correctness by Jan. 1.

A GRADUATE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin, who obtained high honors in Classics and Mathematics, and has been successfully engaged for nine years in England, in preparing pupils for honors at the Universities, would receive a few select pupils preparing for university or college examinations. Address Mr. STEVENSON, No. 257 4th-av., near 20th-st.

A TEACHER OF MUSIC (AN AMERICAN) wishes to find a small furnished or unfurnished room, without board, in some family in Brooklyn, where instruction in music would be an equivalent for the room. The highest references as to character and competency will be cheerfully given. Address GLUCK, Box No. 112 Times Office.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 12.—Terms $40, including music at $10, per quarter, in advance. Time of commencing, 1st Monday in November. Further information and good references given by correspondence. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon Station, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 43d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 88 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 67 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP LESSONS.—Mons. GAVINO BORG gives lessons on the guitar at the residences of pupils or at schools, &c. 24 lessons will make his pupils advanced. Terms, $12 for 24 lessons. Apply at Mr. JOHN M. WILSON'S, No. 425 Broadway, music, piano and guitar store, &c. Or at No. 162 Chambers-street.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 29 East 21st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 124 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.
Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal.
JOHN OAKLEY.

A LADY RESIDING A SHORT DISTANCE from New-York, and who is educating two little girls, would like to receive two more, or a girl and boy, for general care and instruction, including music and the services of an accomplished French governess. Address S. A. E., Box No. 3,039, Post-Office.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av., S. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants' School,) Rector. Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 820 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. NOEL BERGIER, FROM PARIS, AN experienced Professor, continues to give instruction in the French language and literature, at the residence of his pupils or at his own, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 350 Water-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 2.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 3.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 41 and 43 Madison-av., New-York. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. E. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 160 Fulton-st.; Nos. 306, 539, and 683 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOUSE, [illegible]
No. 87 Bayard [illegible] Conservatory, corner of [illegible] This [illegible] House, [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] for strangers visiting Paris.
The Proprietor, Mr. C. A. DENINGER, and servants speak English, American, English and German [illegible]

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board, at reasonable rates for the Winter in the best location in Brooklyn, near the ferries. Apply to No. 26 Livingston, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASANT, FURNISHED rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be had with board, at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, $9 to $12 for two persons.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. [illegible] 24th-st., near Madison-square; house [illegible] replete with all the modern improvements. References required.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE house, to gentlemen or to a family without children, a parlor on first floor, with one or two bedrooms communicating by private staircase. References required. Apply at No. 150 [illegible]

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have [illegible] furnished rooms, with board, on moderate terms, [illegible] first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. [illegible] st., corner of [illegible]

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET [illegible] single gentlemen, with or without board, [illegible] private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. [illegible] between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO [illegible] pleasant rooms, suitable for [illegible] wives or single gentlemen, can be [illegible] board, in a private family, in a delightful [illegible] 100 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS [illegible] board, can be obtained at No. 59 [illegible] The house has all the modern improvements, gas, bath, &c.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a fine house in a genteel neighborhood, would let a few finely-furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 11 Albion-place.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 19 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.) References given and required.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 25 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 100 16th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOURNE.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburgh, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and commodious, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. T. [illegible], No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. [illegible]; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. R. [illegible], No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES [illegible] ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, above 8th-st., and East of the 7th-av., for a gentleman and wife, with four children, aged from 7 to 15 years; they would require four rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 371 Post-office, stating location and terms; references exchanged. Private family preferred.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS teacher, graduate of Yale College, speaking fluently [illegible] French, and of much experience, in exchange for a few hours daily instruction in English, classics, mathematics, or French. Address BOARDER, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE FRONT Parlor, with gas, fire, breakfast and tea, in Hicks-st., between Wall and South Ferries, can be furnished to an elderly gentleman who may desire to live in a private family. Address H. S., Box No. 132 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a pleasant, airy room at No. 11 Tillary-st., a few doors from Fulton-st., in a strictly private family.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home for the Winter, can have a nicely-furnished parlor, with grate, for $6 per week, or, if they require partial board, $10. The house [illegible] 6th-st. Address HARRIS, Box No. 128 Times Office.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD—A suite of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between [illegible] 4th avs.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERSONS can be accommodated, in a private [illegible] family, with board and comfortable rooms on the second floor of a first-class house situated in Madison-av. Terms moderate. For particulars, address [illegible] Madison-square Post-Office.

A FEW HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, may be had on reasonable terms, in a small private family without children. The comforts of a home can be had by those with good reference. No. 25 West 24th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO TWO PERSONS, a large front or back room on second floor, in a first-class house, up-town, for $10 per week, including gas and fire; family private; dinner at 6. Address B., Box No. 177 Times Office.

A SUITE OF ELEGANT ROOMS ON THE second floor to let, to a gentleman and wife, in a first-class modern-built house, with every convenience; also, a few rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock. Inquire at No. 41 West 29th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OR, if preferred, a genteel parlor bedroom and bath-room, with water closet, by the month or until May next, [illegible] per week. No. 30 Franklin-st., near Broadway.
JOHN J. [illegible]

NO. 145 TWELFTH-STREET, NEAR [illegible] 2d-av., room on 2d floor, front, small one, [illegible] eating if required; gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can find desirable accommodations, in a private family. References given and required.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor to let, separately or together, with or without board, in a neatly furnished house, having every modern convenience. Location No. 32 West [illegible], between Broadway and 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, [illegible] where there are no other boarders, [illegible] at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near 2d-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen can obtain board in a small private family in Douglass-st., South Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from South Ferry. Address [illegible] Brooklyn Post-Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at No. 19 Union-square; also single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most desirable locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

AT NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR the principal hotels, large, pleasant rooms on the 2d and 3d floors, front, in suites and single, with board, fire, bath, gas, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate. References required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, together or single, to families or single gentlemen. References given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 36th-st.

TWO YOUNG LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a private French family, with board and a comfortable fourth floor room, by applying at No. [illegible] Madison-av., near 32d-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH board, in a desirable location, and convenient to the different stage and car lines; gas, water, baths, &c. No. 335 4th-av., between 25th and 21st sts.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, the second floor, consisting of four rooms, with water closet, bath and gas. Will be rented low for the Winter.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with board; also, two rooms on fourth floor, at No. 63 East 19th-st., near Irving-place. They have every convenience for a family or gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen, can be obtained in a private family in West 21st-st. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,542, Post-Office.

MUSIC.—A LADY (A THOROUGH PERFORMER) wants board in this City or Brooklyn, where she can teach the piano as compensation. Address, for two days, S. M. S., Box No. 145 Times Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD—CAN be obtained at No. 151 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 2d-av. Locality unexceptionable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY WISHES teaching and board in a private family. [illegible] good reference. Address D. C., Box No. 150 Times Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—IN A HOUSE where there are but few boarders. Private table if desired. Apply at No. 39 East 20th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 38 UNIVERSITY-place, with or without partial board.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY, DOCTOR WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a perfect cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than nothing. It alone cures that is never returns; it removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, No. 480 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. Ward may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician had failed: Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the evil Venereal, Spermatorrhoea, Nervous Debility. Dr. Ward's Monthly Female Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Buy no other Female Pills than Dr. Ward's, if you would be certain of relief in all cases. Never in a single instance have Dr. Ward's Decoctions Pills failed. Office No. 480 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor.

QUIET BEING AGAIN RESTORED IN THE political arena, business must be attended to, for the people of New-York are of a go-ahead disposition, and what they have done they want well and quickly done. Those who want Printing done, and want it well done and quickly, have only to call at THOS. E. SUTTON'S Printing Office, No. 163 Fulton-st., to get it.

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible] LOTS AND [illegible] on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET [illegible] No. 14 Warren-st. [illegible] on the premises.

[illegible] FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT [illegible] AT A SACRIFICE—Comprising 400 [illegible] valley of the Highlands, Orange County, [illegible] 60 miles of the City, and 3 of the Erie [illegible] lake 10 miles long, unrivaled for beauty [illegible] fishing, and salubrious atmosphere, [illegible] favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen [illegible]. The mansion is handsome and com[illegible] with every necessary out-building; is well [illegible] public house or private residence, and is [illegible]. The farm (about two-thirds of which is are[illegible] easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, [illegible] or dairy purposes; has inexhaustible re[illegible] of manure, and is abundantly supplied with water and fruit. Terms, $8,000 cash, balance to [illegible] purchaser. For particulars, apply for a few [illegible] at Nos. 112 and 114 Nassau-st., New-York, to S. [illegible] or address him at [illegible], Greenwood [illegible] near Chester, Orange County, N. Y.

[illegible] SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS—A [illegible] with [illegible] lots of ground, on 60th [illegible] Avenue A, near the East River, a most [illegible] double two-story and attic house, with [illegible] modernly arranged, [illegible] Croton water throughout; 75 per [illegible] on bond and [illegible] ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

[illegible] PART OF THE HOUSE TO LET [illegible] in Brooklyn, on very favorable [illegible] about to move West, a good [illegible] rooms and all modern improve[illegible] No. 12 Grove [illegible] house in good order; rent [illegible] from May next; furniture good [illegible] in value. Call at the house before 11 A. [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVING[illegible]—Large two-story mansion, 54x30 feet, with all [illegible] improvements, baths, water closets, gas [illegible] large carriage house and small barn, and [illegible] acres of land. It is well fruited, and has a [illegible] view of the Hudson, one-eighth of a mile from [illegible] by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

[illegible] SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, [illegible] acres of land, suitable for building [illegible] well wooded, and with fine [illegible] remarkably salubrious. It [illegible] approachable by steamer [illegible] from the City. Inquire of HENRY [illegible] Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. [illegible] New-York.

[illegible] SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MOD[illegible] brick houses, with basement and [illegible] water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete [illegible] Property situated next to corner South 8th and [illegible]. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a [illegible] tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement [illegible] City Bank.

[illegible] ADVERTISER, AN EDUCATED AR[illegible], and an experienced builder, offers his ser[illegible] seeking safe investments in building; [illegible] make all the necessary drawings, and guaran[illegible] construction shall not surpass his estimates. [illegible] Address, with real name, ARCHI[illegible] No. 116 6th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE. [illegible] desirous of buying or purchasing houses [illegible] in the best situations, and on the most favorable [illegible] will do well to call on PARK BENJAMIN & CO., [illegible] Broadway. N. B.—For sale, several lots on Mur[illegible] and opposite the Central Park.

[illegible] SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, [illegible] late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, [illegible] No. 39 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable [illegible] house, together with the adjoining grounds, 200 [illegible] and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. [illegible] No. 19 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

[illegible] BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY [illegible] acres and farm of 25 acres; cottage and [illegible] hour's ride by railroad from New-York; [illegible] in the State; good society, schools, [illegible] per acre. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

[illegible] YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY [illegible] corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May [illegible] occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further [illegible] inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 [illegible].

[illegible]—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 [illegible] containing six rooms. A small family of [illegible] preferred. Location very desirable. Pos[illegible] immediately. For further particulars, apply to [illegible] No. 198 Chatham-square.

[illegible] AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—[illegible] in all the Western States; Deeds recorded [illegible] Address SYDNEY MYERS, [illegible] or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

[illegible]—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING [illegible] No. 93 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Has gas, [illegible] and other improvements suited to a [illegible] family. Apply to HENDRICKS BROTHERS, [illegible] or at No. 66 5th-st.

[illegible] SALE—A PLOT OF 9 FULL LOTS ON THE [illegible] of 56th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. Very [illegible] for immediate improvements. Apply at No. 19 [illegible].

[illegible]—SUITS OF ROOMS NO. 737 EIGHTH-[illegible] consisting of parlor, dining-room, three [illegible] kitchen; gas [illegible] Rent, $175 and $160 [illegible] Apply to J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

[illegible] SECOND STORY, AND A FRONT [illegible] in a house on West 21st-st., to [illegible] and wife without children; rent $275. [illegible] F. G., Box No. 2,282 Post-Office.

[illegible]—A FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 46 COLUM[illegible]. The owner would like to board in the house. [illegible] walk from Fulton-ferry, opposite Middagh-[illegible] Heights. Apply at the above.

[illegible] HOUSE WANTED—TILL MAY [illegible] upper part of the City; rent not to exceed [illegible] Address S., Washington Insurance Com[illegible] Wall-st., stating particulars.

[illegible] TO EXCHANGE—LOTS ON 129TH [illegible] for a nice house, either in this City [illegible]. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nas[illegible] Room No. 6.

[illegible] EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES [illegible] in Orange County, in a thickly settled farm[illegible] miles from depot. Good buildings, fruit, [illegible] G. H. OLIVER, No. 61 Liberty-st.

[illegible] TO RENT—A SECOND OR THIRD [illegible] Jan. 1, located between Park-place [illegible] and Broadway and Church-st. Ad[illegible] & CO., No. 261 Greenwich-st.

[illegible] STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST [illegible] at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th [illegible] one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the [illegible].

[illegible]—THE TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE [illegible] Inquire in the store No. 539 [illegible].

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. [illegible] have been awarded 35 prize medals for the [illegible] of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, [illegible] & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, [illegible] churches, vestries and lodges, [illegible] At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

[illegible]-FORTES. [illegible] SCHMIDT, No. 188 Broome-st., One block east of Broadway. [illegible] of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-[illegible] Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument [illegible] to inspect our stock.

[illegible] GRAND AND SQUARE [illegible]—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 [illegible] Broadway, New-York, have always re[illegible] wherever in compe[illegible] of Boston, New-York, Phila[illegible] Every Piano warranted for three [illegible].

[illegible] SELECTIONS OF SUPERIOR [illegible] Second-hand pianos at ex[illegible] ranging from $25 to $150. One of the [illegible] of music in the United States. Musical [illegible] musical merchandise of all kinds at the [illegible]. Pianos and melodeons for rent; [illegible] received for pianos and melodeons. [illegible] WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

[illegible] NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. [illegible], near Broadway, have a splendid as[illegible] celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles [illegible] the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Pur[illegible] of a superior instrument will find it for [illegible] to call.

[illegible] EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD [illegible] good and of exceedingly fine tone and [illegible] will be sold at a very great bar[illegible] taken in exchange, by AL[illegible], No. 265 West Broadway.

[illegible] BROTHERS' PIANO-FORTE [illegible] No. 309 Centre-st., offer a fine assort[illegible] and full-toned Pianos at the lowest [illegible] warranted to give satisfaction and [illegible].

[illegible] & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO [illegible]) Piano-forte Manufacturers, [illegible] near Broadway, where a full [illegible] may be found, exclusively of [illegible] warranted in every respect.

[illegible] PIANOS OF VARIOUS [illegible] to let or sold on installments, at their Manu[illegible] corner of 31st-st. New [illegible] PELTON.

MUSICAL BOXES.

[illegible] UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE [illegible] large and well-selected assortment of MUSI[illegible], expressly manufactured for them, by the [illegible] of Switzerland. [illegible] now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the [illegible] and playing from 2 to 36 tunes. [illegible] Mandoline, and Expressive Musical Boxes. [illegible] Boxes with [illegible], DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York. Boxes repaired.

[illegible] TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR [illegible] by the New-York, Newfoundland and Lon[illegible] Company, is prepared to sell superior [illegible] of superior quality, large size Submarine [illegible] with [illegible] of London. For [illegible] of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. [illegible].

[illegible] ATTORNEY AND [illegible] Commissioner of Deeds, and No[illegible] No. 188 Broome-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—[illegible] TO BUILDERS, [illegible] AND OTHERS.—[illegible] PEREMPTORY SALE [illegible]. The well-known [illegible] JOHN DE LAMA[illegible] [illegible] the corner of [illegible] [illegible] together with [illegible] and all the machinery, also stable and wagon house, [illegible] will be sold at auc[illegible] on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Mer[illegible] Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder. One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1840 and enlarged in 1848, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 16 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Morgan sts. 200 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 86 Bergen-st., and No. 21 Essex-st., are subject to [illegible] ground rent of [illegible] each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the rent [illegible] whole property is about [illegible]. The [illegible] on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's depot grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, in the galleries over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated masters, ancient and modern, the collection of Edward McDermott, of this City, imported entirely by himself from Europe, and not exhibited before in this country, all being of the highest class, comprising choice specimens of the following artists: Gainsbrough, Elder, Teniers, Naysmith, Daniels, R. A. De Vlieger, Carric, Heemskirk, Van Goyen, Glauber, F. Bol Orrizonte, Patel, O. Marinari, Williams, Barland, Wilson, G. Morland, Greuze, Herring, Cuyp, Rolf, Metsee, Pettree, and many others named in the catalogue. The sale comprises about 200 pictures, and will be on exhibition in our gallery on Wednesday, Nov. 3, until day of sale. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to examine this splendid collection.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER of Jacob W. Fester, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County, New-Jersey, about 18 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the depot at West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Philip Harmon, Esq., containing about 5 acres of superior land, fronting on the Turnpike road. On the premises is a two-story frame house, about 30x38, (with a kitchen extension,) a large church, barn, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title perfect and sale positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and place of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, hair-cloth and reps; rosewood marble-top etageres, centre, sofa and side tables; rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut and enameled chamber suites; oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, sofa and buffets, hair mattresses, gilt-frame mirrors, book-racks, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, office and library tables, patent secretary bedstead, corner stands, and a general assortment of furniture. Sale peremptory, for cash.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, carpets, pier glasses rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, extension dining tables, bookcases, sideboards, marble-top centre tables, gas chandeliers, dressing bureaus, wash stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, &c. Dealers and housekeepers will find the above well worthy their attention.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN FINE LOTS MOSTLY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the above valuable property. On Broadway—5th, 6th, 10th and 11th avs., 56th, 57th, 58th, 13[?]d and 1[?]th sts., grade good, location commanding, and as an investment very desirable. Book maps, terms, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

9TH-AV. AND 65TH ST. LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: On 9th-av., southeast corner of 65th-st., 4 choice lots. On 65th-st., 12 choice lots, south side, adjoining above; size 25x100 each, only half a block from Central Park; 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell 15 cases by the package and case, of those choice roots, at No. 12 William-st., at 11 o'clock SATURDAY, 6th inst., consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquilles, Lilies, Crocuses, Crown Imperials, &c. All in fine order and worthy the attention of florists and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: Sale for choice of Boxes at the Academy of Music, for the opera of "Don Giovanni," on Wednesday Evening next. Particulars at the sale. Diagrams can be obtained at our store on Saturday morning.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THE ASSIGNEES OF CHARLES H. TALBOT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 73 Liberty-st., the stock and fixtures of a wine and liquor store, comprising a very choice selection of every kind of wines, brandies, gins, whisky, &c., &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the seed store No. 9 John-st., comprising a well-selected assortment of azaleas, camelias, ericas, heliotropes, chrysanthemums, &c., &c., from J. R. Ranch, Florist, Brooklyn, L. I.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1829.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 424 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DESIRABLE OPENING.—THE SECOND-story room in the building No. 300 Market-st., Philadelphia, occupied for the last nine years by the advertisers for the silk and dry goods jobbing business, will be to rent on or about the 15th inst., or will be retained until Jan. 1. The rent is low, the location desirable, and the stand established. The room is 75 feet deep, has good light and other advantages, and altogether offers an opportunity seldom met with for a person wishing to commence a business. Address W. S. STEWART & CO., No. 300 Market-st., Philadelphia.

THE SOUTH.—MERCHANTS OR MANUFACTURERS who may have outstanding claims or business of any kind that would be benefited by the personal supervision of a man of experience, will find it to their interest to address E. L. H., care Mr. Geo. Jones, Times Office. The advertiser goes South in November. First-class City reference given, and security for the faithful performance of all business intrusted to the advertiser's care.

A GENTLEMAN IS ABOUT GOING TO CALIFORNIA and would like to engage with some firm as agent, or would engage with a strict religionist as overseer of business at most any kind where it would not interfere with religion or its duties. References given. Address R. B., Box No. 118, Times Office, for one week.

WANTED—A GOOD IMPROVED PROPERTY, worth $7,000 to $10,000, in this City, in exchange for a seasonable stock of clothing, in good order. Apply, immediately, to E. H. BROWN, No. 128 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 62 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1827.
CAPITAL .... $2[illegible]
WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
Geo. Henderson, Secretary.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, WM. H. WEBB, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Board. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NICKEL ORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for sale the above article in the rock of a rich per cent. by the ton. This mine has been examined by a scientific and practical miner, from the celebrated Nickel mine of Saxony, and as far as investigated proves its superiority. Mining companies and those conversant with the business are solicited to examine this locality and satisfy themselves; its feasibility for working unsurpassed, a good water privilege on the premises, a vein three feet thick, bed lode 14, width unknown. Testimony from high scientific authority can be seen by calling on the subscribers. Shares for sale at reasonable prices. G. M. ROBERT, J. B. JENNINGS & REUBEN SAFFORD, Wawauweesus Hill, Norwich Town, Conn.

NOTICE.—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) until the 8th day of November next, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., each day.
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
W. T. HOOKER,
RALPH MEAD,
HERMAN MARCUSE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF the Chatham Bank, held on Monday, 1st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	JOHN B. DUNHAM,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER,	BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
BENJAMIN W. CLAPP,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,	CHARLES SANDFORD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	SAMUEL UTTER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously elected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for. Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY will receive Sealed Proposals until the 8th day of November inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the sale of eighteen 8 per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each or any lesser number, of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, said Bonds being required for investment in the Sinking Fund of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent., payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., and will remain open until the whole of the capital stock of $150,000 shall be subscribed.
D. B. KEELER, E. D. BROWN, E. S. WALTON, Commissioners.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of the Company will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 48 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.)

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage at 7 per cent. Address R., Box No. 308 New-York Post-Office, or apply to WM. W. BRACKETT, Attorney-at-law, No. 51 Liberty-st.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

WANTED—SACRAMENTO CITY TEN PER CENT. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscapes, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at prices from $25 and upwards, WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 2[?],) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—Furniture, a fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 133 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson-sts. Circulars sent on application.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA. Atlantic, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, Proprietors. REDUCED RATES. The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua Route, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, New-York, On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship HERMANN, Captain CAVANNA, For San Francisco, California. These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy. For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green. JOHN F. YELVERTON, Agent.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The extreme A 1 [illegible] NEPTUNE'S FAVORITE, LANE, Commander, is now [illegible] at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This [illegible] ship has no superior, and scarcely a rival [illegible]. In model, build, ventilation, and [illegible] she is truly superb. Has been to San Francisco [illegible] making the passages in 100 and 113 days [illegible] and always makes quick time, and delivers [illegible] superior condition. We request shippers [illegible] think they will readily agree with us [illegible] of the port, and by far the [illegible] offering for San Francisco. For [illegible] WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship WALTER LORD, PERKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This fine, very fast and substantially-built ship, medium clipper, [illegible] remarkably fast, is supplied with a full set of [illegible] improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Freight on Butter, Cheese and Lard, ½ cent per pound.
Freight on Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Splendid Side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Captain BERRY,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

Montgomery, Ala.	$26	Columbia, S. C.	$20
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	20
Augusta, Ga.	20	Pilatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAS. ADGER will succeed on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $30; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servants' Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Burry-st., St. James', London.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:
INDIAN EMPIRE....E. COURTENAY....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC..........WM. C. THOMPSON...Monday, Nov. 8
Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $60; Third Class, $30.
Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'sday, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 8½ to 9½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Nov. 24.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.
FOX LINE.
The elegant A 1 clipper-ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,
will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.
KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.
PRICE OF PASSAGE:
Steerage $75
Second cabin saloon 100
Deck cabin forward house 125
First cabin saloon 150
Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.
L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 5 North River.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, E. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $30; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 33 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60. FROM NEW-YORK. GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon. EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 21 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE DAY OF SAILING OF THE steamer PACIFIC from this port to Galway having been changed by direction of the owners, she will not leave until MONDAY, Nov. 8.
American Express Company, Agents.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

STEAM TO JAMAICA.—THE SPLENDID AND powerful steamer WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain H. CHURCHILL, will leave for Greytown (San Juan del Norte) on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, touching, to land passengers only, at Kingston, Jamaica. For passage apply only to JOHN F. YELVERTON, Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. NO. 177 WEST-ST.—The U. S. Mail steamship ILLINOIS, for Aspinwall, will be detained until 2 P. M., Nov. 6.
J. W. RAYMOND, Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858: Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
[illegible] P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
[illegible] P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
[illegible] P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners.
12:00 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 30, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:45 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:00 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:30, 1:30 and 5 [illegible] A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 3½; Syosset, 4½; Hempstead, 5½; Jamaica, 6½ P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK, LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer CATLINE leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 25, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at low prices.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER KATAHDIN, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—PHINEAS NORTH against THE TORRINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1858.
BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1858. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
a1-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES N. WATSON against GEO. H. WHITNEY.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 80 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1857. C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 80 Nassau-street, New-York.
The complaint in said action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of June, 1858. C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o2-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, being at the office of Q. McAdam, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1858.
LEVI H. STRATTON, Administrator with the will annexed of LYDIA BALL, deceased. je26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 80 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1858.
s4-law6mS* ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN BULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept 17, 1858.
ANNA BULLHAUSEN, Administratrix.
s18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 183 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1858.
ROBERT B. BREESE, HENRY P. WEST, Executors.
au28-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH RILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Alban P. Man, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1858.
BERNARD RILEY, HUGH DONOHUE, Administrators.
au28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 732 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the —— day of ———— next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.
s21-law6mS* ROBERT BOWNE, Administrator.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—[illegible], of Paris, (who is the [illegible] Surgeon, [illegible] of Paris, [illegible]) [illegible] at No. 31 [illegible] Broadway, New-York. All [illegible] by letter. Office hours from 8 to 1, and 6 to 9 evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article so long celebrated for the cure of diseases arising from an impure, vitiated, or diseased condition of the blood or habit of the system. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the [illegible] of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, [illegible] of the system. [illegible] [illegible]

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, [illegible] TON'S, CURLING'S, and the [illegible] Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT, [illegible] [illegible]. MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, [illegible] by 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations [illegible] by J. W. JUDD, No. [illegible] York. [illegible] by the married, single and the afflicted, [illegible] adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the [illegible] infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives [illegible] separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 488 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE [illegible], which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; treats also in full of SPERMATORRHEA, the results of indiscretion, excess, or other causes. [illegible] a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work [illegible] by a person of great [illegible] cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal.
Sold by the Author, as above; also by [illegible] No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and [illegible] vigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. [illegible] the nervous system and [illegible] into the nervous organization that degree of [illegible] which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole frame [illegible] [illegible]. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal depot, No. 363 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' [illegible] specific mixture for the cure of [illegible] gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. [illegible] speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. [illegible] the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. [illegible] [illegible] where can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. [illegible] KING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by C. C. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. B. [illegible], Albany; GILMAN, druggist, Washington.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. [illegible] [illegible] Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and [illegible] remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. [illegible] successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, entrance in Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call without delay; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. [illegible] are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. [illegible] Astor House, No. 197 Broadway, No. 106 Fulton-st., corner of William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circular sent per letter free, except postage. Office No. 69 West [illegible]-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Office No. [illegible] corner of Wooster-place, two blocks [illegible]. Consultation by letter through Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST. [illegible] THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASE IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the virulent and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is his genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his follow-men.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., is this day dissolved. CHARLES BURRALL HOFFMAN is alone authorized to use and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
MALCOLM CAMPBELL,
J. S. CRONISE,
JOHN GELSTON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1858.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the name of HOFFMAN & CO., as Bankers and dealers in Bullion and Specie, and will continue to occupy the offices of the late firm of HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., Phoenix Bank Building.
CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
J. S. CRONISE,
JOHN GELSTON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of FRIEDRICH & LEHMANN is dissolved this day by mutual consent, we having sold our stock and interest to Mr. Geo. Smith, who will be our successor. All unsettled accounts for or against us will be attended to by him, and he alone is authorized to sign for the firm.
THEODORE A. FRIEDRICH,
MARTIN LEHMANN.
I hereby notify that I have bought the whole stock and interest of the late firm of Friedrich & Lehmann, carrying on business at No. 369 Canal-st., where I shall succeed them in the same business, and that I am alone authorized to settle all accounts for or against them.
GEORGE SMITH, late of No. 395 Hudson-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, CHAMBERS-ST.—New-York, Nov. 1, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
No money will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet at room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY next, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of recommending an alteration in the grade of the 8th-av., between 59th and 12[?]th sts. All persons interested in the above measure are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.
THOMAS McSPEDON, JOHN J. BRADLEY, JAMES DAVIS, Committee on Roads.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING CHECKS and notes have been lost or stolen, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped: Check of Sherman & Brothers, on the Leather Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, dated Nov. 3, for $72 [illegible]; check of Edward Cornier & Co., on the Union Bank, for $97 [illegible]; check of Wm. Bryce & Co., on the Phoenix Bank, for $47 31; check of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., on the Metropolitan Bank, for $72 20; note of Wm. Way & Co., for $100 [illegible], dated Oct. 16, at 6 mos. from date—all payable to the order of WM. P. ALLISON, and not indorsed.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CHECK ON THE BANK of the Republic, given by Shepard, Howe & Co., to the order of Geo. Wellman Wright, No. 5,411, dated Oct. 21, 1858, for $1,486 63, not indorsed. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

FOUND—AT EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.'S RETAIL store, No. 385 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., a BRACELET.

[illegible]

[illegible] vs. Elias Hermann.—Referred to Mr. [illegible] to take proofs, &c.

[illegible] vs. [illegible] A. Nunn.—Referred to Mr. A. Wakeman to take proofs, &c.

[illegible] vs. [illegible] M. Smith.—Referred to Mr. W. Mitchell to examine, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge [illegible].

Thomas Lewis, a negro charged with an assault and battery on Robert Washington, a negro, by striking him with a pistol case, on July 26, was tried and acquitted, the evidence clearly showing that the defendant only acted in self-defense.

Nancy Hood, charged with arson in the first degree, was called for trial, but, in consequence of a difference between the counsel who were engaged for her defense, her case was postponed till Monday week, other cases being ready, the Court adjourned.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 3.

Before Judge Daly.

Hermanns vs. Bellows.—Commission granted.

[illegible] vs. [illegible].—Judgment for $100.

The cases of Rain vs. Hosie, and Hathorne vs. [illegible], are settled.

Before Judge [illegible].

[illegible] vs. Hughes.—Motion denied.

[illegible] vs. Walter.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with costs.

[illegible] vs. Zamor.—Allowance of 5 per cent. granted [illegible].

[illegible] argument in the case of Wm. H. McCarthy, of the Junior mechanics, was argued in Boston on Tuesday, and the decision is to be given to-day or to-morrow.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

ANOTHER LIQUOR LAW CASE.—In the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge [illegible], Frank J. Deuzer was arraigned to plead to an indictment for violating the 41st Section of the Metropolitan Police act, by "selling liquor on Sunday." [illegible] A. Moore, Esq., counsel for the accused, said he intended to plead he should demur to the indictment, as, under a decision of the Court of Appeals, there was no offence to sell liquor on Sunday unless the person was "a licensed inn or tavern keeper," which important fact was not set forth in this indictment. The District-Attorney thought that the decision referred to did not affect this case. Mr. Moore said that if the Court should decide that the decision did not affect this case, he should then argue that the indictment was void because it does not state that the accused sold "without license," which, under a decision given at General Term in New-York, would be necessary to make it a misdemeanor under the law.

At the suggestion of the Court the argument in the case was postponed until Tuesday next.

BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Brooklyn Railroad Company has issued a manifesto, denying the employes of the road, after a certain time, the privilege of riding, free of charge, to their respective posts. Heretofore they have furnished them with two tickets a day. It is also stated that the Company has employed "spotters," mostly females, at a good salary, to watch the conductors, a practice never before employed on the road. Conductors' wages are ten shillings a day,—beef-steaks, 16 cents a pound.

Interesting Letter from Madame LaGrange—Her Voyage to Brazil.

Translated from a Paris Paper for the Boston Journal.

* * * * Thus, it is but one little month since we promenaded together the Boulevard des Italiens, the day after the superb *fête* at Compiègne given by the Duchess de la Feuds, where I saw almost dancing, the Marshal Navarre—and already, here am I at the other end of the world, the new, the other world, to say with the good La Fontaine, after the manner of my condition: *Every chanter lives at the expense of him who listens.* Twenty-four days at sea from the shores of England to those of Brazil, fatigue, hunger, cold, heat, and behold us at Rio, landed by a Captain who assures us we have made an excellent voyage; which I prefer to believe on his authority rather than to verify, as it might be necessary to make a second voyage, and once is more than enough. All! if you hear any one extolling the English steamers, say they would do well to spend less money in journal puffs, and more in providing nourishment for their passengers. We arrived here absolutely famished; I say it notwithstanding the want of poetry in such an avowal, from a Norma, a Rosina, a Semiramide! Our first repast on land cost us about eighteen thousand reis; be it understood, however, it needs one million of these reis to make two thousand seven hundred and thirty francs. Thus every one in Brazil is a millionaire!

But, to return to our voyage, for I have promised you my log-book, as the sailors say. We put into port at Lisbon, at St. Vincent, at Pernambuco and at Bahia. We put into port as often as possible, the Captain thinking by doing so his passengers would make a repast on land, and thus he economized his larder.

You know Lisbon, without having seen it. It is a capital, just as many towns in Italy are capitals—Parma, Modena, Lucques—too pretentious for towns, too insignificant for the honor they receive.

But let me write of St. Vincent. What a hole, what a rock, what a repulsive spot! Certainly, had the English thought of it, here, and not at St. Helena, would have been the place to lodge their martyr! Not a blade of grass, not a tree, not a bird, not a glass of water! Desperate at not having thought of making useful such a place to inspirion him who was for so long a time their victor before falling into their power, the English revenged themselves by strewing the French who embark on their perfidious boats to remain in this hole two or three days! Would not one imagine that this spot was created in order that the sea might be preferred, notwithstanding the want of proper food, excused on the ground that sea-sickness takes away the appetite—a circumstance on which the administration at London speculate with an audacity truly astonishing.

From St. Vincent to Pernambuco we roasted. We admired an incomparable soil, and the aspect of this city proved to us once more, how here, where God makes everything, man has nothing more to do. God rested but one day after his great work; Brazil included; the Brazilians rest always from a fatigue that they never experience.

We left in haste the ship. Our stay consisted us 6,000 reis, for a distance which my husband calls a quarter of a cigar. On landing, a new world of vehicles were presented to our view, which, I imagine, would not have the least success at Paris. What! horses, or carts, or wheel-barrows, or palanquines? Nothing of the kind—the backs of negroes! At horse we say "as a donkey's back!" Here, you perceive the subtle line.

We arrived at last at Rio Janeiro, and recently got our shattered limbs, to live by the eyes. What nature, my dear native of transcendental Paris? What scenery, eclipsing and surpassing all I can say of our by-gone contemplations of Italy! This bay of Rio is surely the most magnificent spot in the world, and they who inhabit it are most amiable to come to Paris to see the mill revolve on the summit of Mont Martre. Ah! the son of the Brazilian Minister at Paris was right, when we wished to admire together, three years since, do you remember, the iron road from Heidelberg to Baden, carried along, or rather stopped, by a train that reposed at every free; he was right, this amiable diplomatist, to tell us all we then saw was not worth the attention of those who knew the nature of his inconceivable country!

I was mute, stupefied, overwhelmed; I could only exclaim Oh! and Ah! I longed to sing the air Rossini composed for me, which no person has yet heard me sing, so much have I feared it would fall on the ear of some pirate who would retain, steal, and publish it, as has occurred with others. But the Captain hastened to land us; he feared lest we should take advantage of the admirable calm of this bay, which banishes sea-sickness to the horizon, to demand a last repast.

The day after our arrival we were presented to the Emperor Don Pedro II. This deserves a few details. In Europe we are accustomed to see the sovereigns, and places of their abode, surrounded by a pomp quite unknown here. I will bid adieu to all ceremonies, however, and relate simply that which occurred. We arrived at a house comfortable enough in appearance—nothing more. At the door, we were asked: "You desire to see the Emperor?" "Yes." "You are strangers?" "Yes." "Enter!"

On the first floor we were received in a small saloon very simply furnished. Two chamberlains came and conversed with us regarding France, which they admired, the voyage by England, which they doubted, the talents they gave you credit for, in language the most Parisian. Other persons arrived, and all waited. Suddenly the door opened, a handsome man appeared, seemingly young, who, seeing M. Ferreira de Silva speaking with us—he made the voyage together from Bordeaux and through the same suffering became our friends—he approached him, with an extended hand and an expression of pleasure and affection. "Is this Madame La Grange?" asked the Emperor. M. de Silva having replied yes, his Majesty commenced talking French with us like a Russian! I confess this reception put me more at my ease than when I was presented to Marozzara, in his Berlin! His Majesty graciously thanked me for having had the courage to cross the ocean and come so far in search of a million, not in sale, and conducted us presently to the Empress, who received me more as a countess than an artist, which was quite the contrary to the reception of the Emperor. *My husband, who made me* Counteess, was enchanted. I, who made myself artist, was more delighted to be considered as *cantatrice* than as a noble lady! Their Majesties receive daily after dinner till the hour of business. I *have been told Don Pedro II. works like a student in* the polytechnic school; he wishes to undertake certain extensive works, which he will himself superintend.

The theatre is very fine in its interior—the exterior resembles a barrack. I make *my debut in a few days* in my extreme *rôles* of "Norma" and "I Barbiere." By this alpha and omega, as men say, judgment is passed. If I succeed in pleasing these excellent Brazilians, who are so frank and cordial in the aristocratic distinction of their Portuguese origin, I think we may pass two years here, in agreeable and happy exile, which, as a good mother I impose on myself in order to provide for the future of my two daughters.

If my impressions of this American sojourn amuse you, I shall consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to write at the risk, as before, in my dear Russia, of your believing my confidences and serving my letters warm to your readers at the four points of the globe!

Adieu—reserve for me the kind feeling which my husband and self, and already the little ones, return to you with interest, which is very sincere, considering the time we have made use of the capital.

ANNA DE LAGRANGE.

[illegible] Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba, [illegible] the following [illegible] the Department of State, and the Department [illegible] to the [illegible] of their [illegible] to discuss the following:

"Are, in case where Mexican Consuls refuse to certify manifests and invoices for the port, as provided by the existing general regulations, documents furnished by the Consul of any friendly nation may (sans the certificate—with which they shall be admitted to this Custom-house, without inconvenience."

[illegible]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

Dr. Hamlin, having been temporarily relieved from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Institution of which he was the head, has to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to establish an Institution in New-York, and will receive calls during each morning, at No. 36 St. Mark's-place.

Dr. H. may have state that he has no connection whatever with any persons advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from treatment that desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the destruction of one of the most important of the senses ought to be considered and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, pain in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where constitution does not exist.

The Doctor's close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of certainty as to feel the most confident that all who place themselves under his care will be cured in the manner proposed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men in the country.

I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. Hamlin in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman.

W. H. Parkes, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery.

From my intercourse with Dr. Hamlin, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.

Valentine Mott, M. D.

Miss Sarah Swam, of this town, a lady of extensive acquaintance and the first respectability, informs us that in 1846 she became partially deaf to such an extent as to render her unable to understand conversation in an ordinary tone. For the past six months, however, she has been almost entirely deaf.

After an hour's operation, Dr. Hamlin removed the cause of the deafness, and Miss Swam's hearing is now fully restored.—*Nantucket Inquirer, July 9, 1850.*

Farmington, Mass., July 27, 1854.

Dr. Hamlin: It would be impossible for me to express in words my gratitude to you for restoring one of my senses, of which I have been in a measure deprived for three long years; but nevertheless it is true, that in twenty minutes I was made to hear as well as ever I did in my life, and many thanks are due to you for that blessing.

Rebecca D. Howard,
Daughter of Mr. J. Howard.

[illegible]

An overwhelming majority was given to one of the gubernatorial candidates yesterday; but not such a majority as is given every season to Knox, the enterprising Hatter. In his case it is a majority of dollars, for the tasteful, fashionable and becoming Hats that have made his name famous in all parts of the country. His charges are remarkably low, yet his wares have that expensive look which seems to betoken the generosity of the wearers. The long experience of Mr. Knox is made evident by every Hat that decorates No. 212 Broadway. He knows just what public taste requires, and furnishes it.

[illegible]

Immense Sacrifice of English Garpets, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.—Crossley's Medallion Velvets, $1.50 per yard; *Royal Velvets, $1.12 and $1.25*; Three-ply, $7 ¾; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.; Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., &c.

Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[illegible]

Tea.—*The Canton Tea Company have on hand* every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 45c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[illegible]

Barnum's Museum.—A more astonishing combination of curiosities never have been exhibited at any one place than may be now found here in the Indian Giant, the American Dwarf Lady and the Bearded Baby. They are perfect marvels in human shape. Fascinating entertainments are also given this afternoon and evening in the lecture room.

[illegible]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 352 and 356 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 353 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[illegible]

Gas, Gas, Gas-Fixtures.—A large assortment of beautiful, and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. 378 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[illegible]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—All going to travel, whether for long or short distances, ought to carry some of the above medicines. They cure colds, [illegible], chilblains, headaches, ulcers, chills, &c.

[illegible]

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 3.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '65	104¼	100	Harlem R. R.	s60	12¾
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	93¾	450	do		12¾
28,000 Missouri St. 6s	69	100	do	b60	12¾
6,000 Cal. St. 7s	90	200	Harlem R. R. Pref.		28¾
11,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s, '83	102¼	200	Reading Railroad		81¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. 5s	94¾	100	do	b30	81¾
2,000 do	94¾	100	do		81¾
1,000 do	94¾	100	do	b10	81¾
6,000 do	s30 82¾	125	Mich. Cen. Railroad		82¾
5,000 La Cr. & M. L. G. R.	82	100	do	b60	82¾
60,000 do	82¾	100	do		82¾
20,000 do	s30 82	100	do	s60	82
2,000 do	s10 82	100	do		82¾
1,000 Ch. St. P. & F. Du.		100	La Cr. & Mil. R. R.		41¾
120 1st Mort. Bonds	55	50	do		41¾
1,000 Ch. C. P. & F. Du.		175	N. S. & N. L. R. R.		22¾
100 L. G. Bonds	14	100	do	s10	22¾
3,000 do	13	100	do	b30	22¾
1,000 do	12¾	10	M. S. & N. I. C. stock		22¾
8,000 do	12	575	do		22¾
2,000 L. Erie & W. 2m. b.	54	50	do	b10	22¾
15 Bank of America	113¾	100	do	s10	22¾
15 Bank of Commerce	102¾	50	do		22¾
10 Nassau Bank	109	100	do	b30	22¾
30 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	97¾	100	Ill. Cent. R.	s60	82¾
20 Penn. Coal Co.	79	100	do		84
100 do	s60 79	100	do		84¾
200 do	s60 79	200	Gal. & Chi. R.		75
16 Cumberland Pref.	19	100	do		75¾
21 Pacific M. S. Co.	104¾	200	do		75¾
100 N. J. Zinc Co.	7¾	80	do	b10	75¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83¾	200	do		75¾
1200 do	83¾	200	do		75
2300 do	83¾	200	do		75¾
300 do	s60 83¾	100	do	b10	75¾
200 do	s10 83¾	200	do	s60	75¾
300 do	83¾	1,300	Ch. & Toledo R.		33
100 do	b60 83¾	100	do	s10	33
50 do	b30 83¾	100	do		33¾
200 do	s10 83¾	100	do	s30	33
100 do	b60 83¾	200	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.		65
100 do	83¾	100	do	b10	65
50 do	b30 83¾	100	do		65¾
200 Erie Railroad	s30 16¾	400	do		65¾
100 do	s30 16¾	1000	do		65¾
100 do	16¾	50	do	b10	65¾
100 Hud. River R. R.	b30 32	650	do	s10	65¾
100 do	31¾	50	do		65¾
100 Cl. & Pitts. R.	81	60	Mil. & Mis. R. R.		18

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	104¼	100	Chic. & R. I. RR.	s30	65
3,000 Missouri 6s	69	100	do	b60	65¾
8,000 Cal. St. 7s, M. Bc.	90	150	do	s10	65¾
5,000 La Cr. & M. L. G. Bs.	82	100	do		65¾
4,000 do	82	100	do	s10	65
4,000 do	82¾	100	Erie Railroad		16¾
15 Merchants' Bank	114¾	100	do		16¾
60 Manhattan Gas Co.	156	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		82¾
110 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	83¾	100	do	s15	81¾
100 do	s10 83¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.		82
100 do	s10 83¾	20	do		84¾
100 do	b60 83¾	50	do	s30	84¾
200 do	83 83¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. RR.		82¾
200 do	s30 83¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b30	84
100 do	83 83¾	100	Gal. & Chic. RR.	s10	75¾
100 do	s10 83¾	200	do		75¾
100 do	b30 83¾	50	do	b10	75¾
100 do	83¾	100	do		75¾
100 do	83¾	150	do		75¾
100 do	83¾	50	do		75¾
100 do	s10 83¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		82¾
100 Mil. & Mis. RR.	s60 16				

REGULAR SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 O. City, Ill. 8s	62¾	30	Beekman Fire I. Co.		107
5,000 Mil. & Mis. R. C. Bs	46	20	W. Transport Co.	s5m	62¾
2,000 *Lee Co. (Iowa) 8s*	50	*10*	*Bank of New-York*		110
1,000 Fort W. Ins. Co. Bs	25	15	Am. Ex. Bank		104¼
2,000 Mo. Ohio R. 8s	70	20	Chatham Bank		77¾
1,000 California 7s	82¾	*10*	*Bull's R. S. Co.*		108
1,000 Memphis City 6s	75¾	100	Exp. & Mining	s5	4¾
1,000 Chicago City 6s	93	30	Man. Gas Light Co.		156
4,000 La C. & Mil. R. 7s	82	*20*	*Chi. & Rock. R. R.*		65
20 Union Bank	103	100	La Cr. & Mil. R.	s5	41¾
70 Marine Bank	98¾	50	American Ex. Co.	5m	98
5 Hum. Fire Ins. Co.	102¾				

Friday, Nov. 3—P. M.

We have to report another quiet day in the market for money. As advance in rates has almost ceased to be talked of as practical, for the present. The transactions to-day are at 5@6 ⅌ cent. at call, according to the classification of the collateral, and in discounts 8@9 ⅌ cent. on prime 30@60-day acceptances, and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on first-class bills running late next Spring. The movement of Specie is less active to the South, while the exchanges with Philadelphia and Boston are in favor of the City. The Foreign Bill market is still tending to lower terms, and Bank indorsements are *done to-day at 108½ ⅌ cent. on London and 110½*

[illegible] Nov. 3—P. M.

[illegible] Cotton market is lower since the Arabia's advices, but holders meet the demand, at the concessions in prices, quite freely, and the sales to-day are 4,000 bales. The Customs credit into the Sub-Treasury are $55,000 to-day. The disbursements are $71,955. The balance here stands $8,337,766. This includes the amounts at the credit of disbursing officers and the assay department. At the close of October, the undrawn regular balances of the Treasurer of the United States at all the depositories stood $7,908,307, of which $5,552,368 was at New-York. The outstanding Treasury Bills of the Government are finally held at Bank, and among the Trust and Savings offices, for the interest which they carry, and even the Three ⅌ cents find their way into the Custom-house very slowly.

After dragging off ¼@1 ⅌ cent. more in prices on the Share list, the Stock Exchange, this afternoon, looks like another turn upward. The market is taking New-York Central and Reading, and several of the Western road stocks, more freely, at the concession, and the partial demand improved after the printed list of the Second Board. The decline which six or eight weeks in New-York Central is equal to 4¼ ⅌ cent. of the 10 ⅌ cent. advance that previously gained in October, and this circumstance attracts the attention of parties who sold out last week, or who failed to [illegible] the profits of the first advance. The sales, to-day, were almost uniformly at 83¾ ⅌ cent., the Boar account being interested since the decline, as will be noticed by reference to the time contracts. The same account has sold heavily of Galena and Rock Island, on the low receipts in October, and thus far successfully, though the large decline on Galena, about 7@8 ⅌ cent., is bringing forward fresh buyers. The stock closed about 75¼, and Rock Island 65¼@65¾. The other Western roads sympathize in the depression of these two. In Reading, the price fell off to 51¾, recovering at the close to 51¾@51¾ ⅌ cent. Illinois Central is weaker on the last English news and the Bonds were done at 94¼@94¾. In Panama there were no transactions. Pacific Mail 106¼ ⅌ cent., with few parcels offering while the question of the November dividend is pending. La Crosse Land Grants fell off to 26¼@26, with large sales. In State Stocks, Tennessees are ¼ ⅌ cent. off, while other descriptions remain firm, though without much activity. The general market left off steady.

The October receipts of the Galena Road are reported by telegraph at $139,000. The Toledo $80,142, against $95,000 last season. The Macon and Western $44,000, which, from the active Cotton movement in Georgia, is about double last season. The Stonington $18,000, which is an improvement of $3,000 on last year. The Brooklyn City Road earned $30,400 in August, $40,700 in September, and $39,200 in October, which for the quarter is an improvement of $10,600 on the traffic of 1857.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1865.	1864.	1863.
Entered at the Port	$767,198	$603,248	$612,000
Thrown on market	896,289	879,609	899,188
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$23,423,891	$28,112,020	$28,095,707
Thrown on market	22,887,162	29,373,944	29,209,279

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION ENTRIES.			WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.
Man. of Wool	721	$278,256	120	$42,800	139	$47,997
Man. of Cotton	632	171,086	711	157,703	54	8,352
Man. of Silk	328	122,423	112	42,202	112	42,202
Man. of Flax	249	24,114	38	4,869	42	12,161
Miscellaneous	215	67,893	335	23,028	69	7,866
Total	2,146	$771,190	766	$261,762	272	$84,966
		181,143				771,190
Total Entered		$952,333	Total Marketed			$856,156

Messrs. Thompson Brothers state that Land Warrants have advanced 1 cent. ⅌ acre, with a demand exceeding the supply. They now quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	100	110
80 acres	82	90
120 acres	72	75
160 acres	82	85

Messrs. Taylor Brothers quote the market steady, thus:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	81	83
120 acres	71	75
80 acres	81	85
40 acres	100	110

Real Estate—Friday, Nov. 3.

By order of Court in the case of Augustus Belmont vs. Furnald, et al., Mr. F. C. Bunting sold two 19x92 feet lots on the north side of Sixteenth-street, 125 feet 6 inches west of Avenue B, for the sum of $1,500. Also, in the case of same vs. W. W. Brady et al., one lot, same size, 19 feet west of the above, bought by Mr. Brady for $1,000. Also, the adjoining lot, same size, bought by J. A. Scoutemanner for $1,100. The difference in price is probably due to some improvement of which the public is not apprised, according to the present mode of selling property under foreclosure.

Messrs. Rayson and Blackwell report the sale of five lots on the south side of Sixty-fifth-street, 250 feet east of Broadway, for $1,225 ⅌ lot. Isaac Suess to G. Bowman.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible] SIGHT AND TIME BILLS on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.,
Nov. 2, 1865.

MARKET REPORTS.

See Seventh, Eighth and Third Pages.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 3, 1865—5 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River RR.	Erie RR.	Harlem RR.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	[illegible]	3	—	30
Flour, bbls	9,346	2,068	2,401	13,814
Wheat, bushels	22,356	—	—	22,356
Corn, bushels	31,033	—	—	31,033
Barley, bushels	10,153	—	—	10,153
Provisions, pkgs	769	261	208	1,238
Whisky, bbls	91	120	35	246

ASHES—Are in demand at uniform rates. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 18¾@$6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate; prices are sustained. Sales 60 bags Laguayra, at 11¼c.; 500 bags Maracaibo, at 11¼c.@11½c.; 156 bags Cape, at 10¾c.; and, by auction, 231 bags damaged Santos, at 9½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day, of 3,500 bales, including 2,500 bales in transit. We quote Middling Upland, at 11½c.; do. Gulf at 11¼c.@12c., and other grades in proportion.

DRY GOODS—The current movements are limited. Stocks are moderate of really desirable fabrics. These are generally stiffly held. Other descriptions are plenty and depressed. The principal auction sales to-day of Hosiery and Carpetings passed off satisfactorily.

DYEWOODS—A sale of 10 tons Lima Wood has been reported at $100 ⅌ ton, 3 ⅌ cent. off for cash.

FISH—Dry Cod are sparingly offered, and are quiet at previous quotations. Pickles are in demand at strengthening rates—including No. 1 at $12 25@$13 50; and No. 3 at $11 75@$12 ⅌ bbl. Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is freely supplied with the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand is fair, chiefly for home use, though, in part, for export. The readiness of holders to meet the requirements of buyers has a depressive effect on prices; sales 11,200 bbls., within our former range.

Unsound and rejected, State ⅌ bbl	$3 00@$3 20
Standard Superfine State	3 05@ 4 20
Standard Extra State	4 40@ 4 65
Superfine Western	4 05@ 4 20
Fancy Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 5 00
Extra Ohio	5 10@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	4 95@ 5 15
Extra Genesee	5 20@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 9 00

Canadian is dull and drooping; sales 450 bbls., at $4 70@$6 for low to choice extra ⅌ bbl. Southern appears in limited demand at lagging rates; sales 600 bbls. at $5@$5 35 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$6 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 10@$4 for sour to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and heavy; $4 25@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins are freely offered, and are in demand within our former range. Other articles are selling moderately at uniform figures. Sales, by auction, 60 bbls. Old Currants, at 4½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, at full prices. Though the supply is a heavy one, the bulk of it is of inferior and common qualities. Really good and prime lots are least abundant. These are very stiffly held. Sales 28,000 bushels, including fair to good white Canadian, at $1 25@$1 28; fair Canada Club, at $1; ordinary White Western, at $1 12; fair to good White Southern, at $1 07½@$1 10, and very inferior to good ordinary Red do. at $1 05@$1 10 ⅌ bush. Corn has been less freely offered and has been in good request, at improved prices; sales 40,000 bush. at 88c. for unsound mixed Western; 90c.@92c. for fair to prime do. do.; 93c. for small lots of mixed Southern; 94c.@95c. for do. do. White Southern; and 96c. for do. do. Yellow ⅌ bushel. Rye is scarce and nominal. Barley is less active, and is less buoyant; sales 10,600 bushels State at 70c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in request, and are stiffly held. We quote Western at 39c.@39½c.; Canada at 39½c.@39½c.; State, at 37c.@38c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 38c.@40c.; and Southern at 37c.@38c. ⅌ bushel.

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MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request at previous prices. New-Orleans, 32c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba, 32c.@35c. ⅌ gallon, usual terms. Sales, since our last, 35 hhds. new crop Porto Rico at 36c.; 20 hhds. part Cuba Muscovado, at 32½c.; and, by auction, 400 bbls. old crop New-Orleans at 37c.@38c.; 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30½c.@32½c., and 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 27½c.@31c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is quiet, including common at $1 65 ⅌ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged; sales 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@52½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Are inactive, yet steady. Crude Whale, 55c.@60c.; do. Sperm at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached at 65c.@70c.; Lard at 65c.@65c. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 9¾c.@9¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 300 bbls., at $17@$17 12½ for Mess, and $19 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet, and somewhat nominal. Shoulders sell at 5¾c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive at 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Rough Sides, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues in fair demand, at steady rates; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11c. for old; and 10¾c.@10¾c. for new, ⅌ lb. Beef is in moderate request at uniform prices; sales have been reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at $10 25@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 25@$13 for extra do.; $16@$20 75 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$18 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 18c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@28c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is worth 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet and languid at $2@$2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Sales 2,500 sacks Liverpool ground, at 70c., and 2,000 sacks do. fine, at $1 10, ⅌ sack.

SPICES—Cassia has been very actively dealt in, 4,000 mats, here, having been purchased, at 23c.@23c., and all now expected to arrive, comprising about 1,000 cases and 25,000 to 30,000 mats, on terms not ascertained. These purchases have been made on speculation. Other articles are quiet, at old figures.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, at firmer rates. Sales 1,600 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at from 6¾c.@7¾c.; but including some Porto Rico, at from 7c.@7¾c.; also, 500 boxes Havana, part at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, at buoyant prices. Sales, since Monday last, 55 hhds. Kentucky, at 11c.@12½c.; 50 cases Seedleaf, at 7c.@18c.; 160 bales Havana, at 80c.@40c.; 100 bales Cuba, at 75c.@90c.; with 200 bales Sagua, and 194 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 370 bbls., in lots, at 38c.@39c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included some Cotton, at 3-16d., and Grain by steamer at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; 5,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d. ⅌ bushel; and 20 tons Clover Seed at 20s. For London, 167 pkgs. Bark at 15s.; 15 bbls. Bone-black at 17s. 6d.; 250 bbls. Rosin at 3s.; 100 bbls. Pork and 100 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.; and 500 boxes Cheese at 30s. For other ports, nothing really important.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS

At the Port of New-York,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1865.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DURING

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Values.		Pkgs.	Values.
Woolens	152	$63,080	Lastings	18	$21,600
Carpetings	22	15,751	Braids & B.	3	6,180
Cloths	73	43,083	Blankets	3	1,200
Worsteds	126	51,299	Hose	14	3,041
Cot. Warps	28	12,000	Women's Wear	25	2,400
Cot. Worsted	28	10,000			
Total	451	$195,213	Total	63	$34,421

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Values.		Pkgs.	Values.
Cottons	37	$6,000	Shirts	1	$300
Cotton & Wool	108	28,000	Quilts	25	2,000
Earn. Muslins	7	2,330	Velvets	7	1,872
Prints	13	4,063	Hose	300	37,000
Laces	7	3,344	Total	505	$121,666

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Values.		Pkgs.	Values.
Silks	108	$132,123	Laces	1	$1,000
Ribbons	26	18,400	Velvets	17	11,000
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